# THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Hampton & Co.) MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 170


## BUSINESS DIRECTORY


Ale, Dan & Co., rectifiers and dealers in foreign and domestic liquors, No. 8 Bradley block.

Buck, Cameron & Co., produce and commission merchants and bankers, Charleston avenue, near M. & C. R. R. Depot.

Bradford & Buckingham, cotton factors and general commission merchants, No. 296 Front street, upstairs.

Bailey, F., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes 31½ Main street.

Brown, Mrs., female doctress, No. 31 Monroe street.

Brown & Griffin, attorneys at law, over Tennessee National Bank, corner of Jefferson and Main.

Bragg, O. C., & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 22 Jefferson street.

Brigham, E. B., general railroad and steamboat ticket agent, 5 Jefferson street.

Bours, & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 13 Jefferson street.

Brown, Dillard & Co., cotton factors and tobacco agents, 214 Front street.

Citizens' Union Bank, 22 Madison street.

Commercial Hotel, D. Bryson, proprietor, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cousins, Dr. A. S., medicine office in Bethel Block, corner of Court and Main streets.

Cox & Humphreys, produce and commission merchants No. 1 Howard Row, Front street.

Cunningham, Dickson, flour merchant, 290 Front street.

Chasserlis & Co., C., job printers, blank book manufacturers and stationery, 197 Main street.

Dickinson, John A., carpets, furniture, oil cloth, etc., etc., Irving Block.

Enquirer & Sun, newspaper and periodical agents, 10 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

Edmondson & Wynn, cotton factors and general commission merchants, 211-2 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

Exmet Savings Institution, 7 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, mammoth cheap dry goods store, 307 Main street.

Filbert, Ginter & Walker, direct importers, Ayres' Building, 273 Second street.

Fulle, J. W. & Co., druggists, 351 Main street.

Fiesinger, Hackham & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 3 Madison street.

Farrington & Howell, grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 288 Front street.

Fitzgerald & Co., 192 Front, medicine dealers and commission merchants, 215 Front street.

Ford & Co., J. G., manufacturers and dealers in saddles, harness, etc., 307½ Main street.

Gaines, M. & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, No. 301 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

Grasse House, B. Cockrell, proprietor, Shelby, between Gayoso and McLemore street.

Gardner & Gilliland, exclusive wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and hats, 326 Main street, up-stairs

Guy, Alden & McCrea, commission and forwarding merchants, 284 corner Madison and Main streets.

Glover, Dr. L. C., practices in the electic system; Virginia House, Adams street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Goodloe & Isbell, Slave dealers, 195 Main street.

Gaspel, Leopold, music dealer, 275 Main street.

Greeley & Co., George M., grocers and cotton factors, 351 Main street.

Gumbinger, J., dealer in spectacles, 217½ Main street.

Hegerty, Theodore, druggist and analytical chemist, corner Beal and Second streets.

Haines, Sackton & Haynes, attorneys at law; office, corner East Court and second streets.

Haerle & Co. F. L., wholesale druggists, southwest corner Main and Monroe streets.

Harmsend, Lantz, Steamboat Agent, No. 14 Jefferson street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 12 Jefferson street.

Jukes, Thomas S., tin smithing and stencil cutting, 235 Second street.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, near Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Knight, Wm. B., dry goods, clothing, notions, etc., 190 Main street.

Kelley, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street, Avalanche Editorial Rooms. Residence at General Hospital.

Leopold, Dr. Del., eye and ear dispensary, Main street, opposite Overton House.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 52 Front street.

Levy & Co., A. S., auctioneers, Second street, between Court and Gayoso.

Linkauer & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers 321½ Second street.

Lane & Saunders, real estate agents, 328 Front street.

Leidy & Miller, Dealers in hats, caps, straw goods, etc., No. 215 Main street.

Levy and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders 14 Madison street.

Lowenstein, B., staple and fancy dry goods, 242 Main street.

Maxwell & Anderson, marble works, 19 Union street.

Moore, Whitfield & Rayner, cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, 324 Front street, Memphis

McKinney, Bryan & Co., dealers in linseed oils, carpets and oil cloth, 259 Main street, McKinney's old stand.

Memphis Insurance Co., 32½ Madison street.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 8 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

McRae & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

McClure, J. H., architect and engineer, Shilliam Block, corner Madison and Second streets.

Maxwell & Montgomery, real estate agents, 272 Second street.

Maibben & Bro., liquor dealers, 281 Main street.

Moseley, J. B., coal dealer, 19 Union street.

Martin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 230 Front street.

Maxwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 19 Union street, between Second and Third.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailor ;No. 31 Madison street, Memphis Tenn.

McCaffrey & Cornellus, general undertakers and embalmers on the dead, 217 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles & Stoddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailors, 3 Madison street.

Menkens Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 242 Main street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Office, corner Main and South Court streets.

Mitchell & Hoffman, manufacturers of furniture, dealers in carpets, oil cloths, etc., 308 Main street and 36 Monroe.

Moon & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Nathan, Henry, importer and wholesale dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, etc., 25 Jefferson street.

Nevils & Rose, grocers and cotton factors, 176 Front street.

Owen, Moore & Wrat, Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agents, 265 Main and 22½ Madison streets.

Otle & Co., wholesale milliners supplies, 219 Second street.

Postill & Co., J. T., cotton factors and commission merchants, 12 Union street, up stairs.

Porter & McGehee, cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 corner Madison and Main streets.

Pettibone & Co., George, booksellers and stationers, 34 North Court street.

Porter & Harbert, cotton and tobacco factors and general commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Plummer, Curry & Co., produce and commission merchants, 36 Main street.

Power & McGehey, merchant tailors, 238 Second street.

Postal, W. C., Superintendent Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, foot of Jefferson street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

People's Insurance Company, W. B. Greenlaw, President, 12 Madison street.

Passmore & Co., W. H., general Auctioneers, Vinoes Block, Second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Peet, cotton gins, presses and cotton implement machinery, 259 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Plummer, E. S., general storage, commission and cotton merchant, 26 Main street, Webster block.

Price & Terry, cotton factors, 15 Union street.

Patrick & Co., J. M., cotton factors, 294 Front street.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 272 Front street.

Price & Yeatman, dealers in tobacco and flour, and general commission merchants, 304 Front street.

Price & Terry, cotton factors and commission merchants.

Pettibone, Geo. & Co., booksellers and stationers 34½ Main st. ext.

Pallen & Hammock, china, glass and queensware, 272 Main street.

Price & Yeatman, general commission merchants, 304 Front street.

Pooley, Bargam & Co., watches, diamonds and fine jewelry, 265 Main street.

Ray & Neely, attorneys at law, 227 Main street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founders and machinists, opposite Gayoso House.

Raffo, Pinney & Co., cotton factors, 13 Union street.

Rogers & Co., S. C., publishers of The Baptist and The Southern Farmer, 17 Arcade Building, Court street.

Robbins, E. & Bradley, wholesale merchants, 222 Second street, Adams Block, Memphis, Tenn.

Royster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Ayres Block, Second street.

Robeson, Mitchell & Co., clothing and furnishing goods, 36 Main street.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Otis, agents; office, 49 Madison street.

Smith, W. R., undertaker, 10 Monroe street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 303 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Selden, Williams & Co., lumber dealers, 174 Madison street.

Saving's Bank of Memphis 281 Main street.

Speer, James, passenger agent, City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

Steinkhul, Jacob, dealer in fine liquors, 220 Third street.

Smith, Thomas O., undertaker, 39 Monroe street.

Swain, James A., general insurance agent, 13 Union street, up stairs.

Stich, F., architect and engineer, Irving Block, Second street, near Court.

Swan & Foute, attorneys at law, No. 9 Madison street, Deaks, 30 Main street, Eclipse Building.

Terry & Mitchell, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and hats, 329 Main street, Eclipse Building.

Thrall & Co., J. C., merchant tailors, 19 Jefferson street.

Toof, S. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 15 West Court street.

Trezevant, J. T., & Sons, real estate brokers, 28 Madison street.

Van Brocklin, R., auctioneer and commission merchant, 264 Madison street.

Vinson & Donohue, steamboat agents, 224 Front street, up stairs.

Vanzere, A & Co., Liquor merchants, No. 324 Front street.

Wareham House, corner Main and Adams streets. C. B. Galloway, proprietor.

Walker Brothers & Co., dealers in dry goods, 239 Main street.

Webb, Mitchell & Co., wholesale grocers and provision dealers, No. 13 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

Webb, M., & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 230 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

White, Kerr & Rootes, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 36 Main street.

Wood & Rose attorneys at law, 220 Second street.

Webber E. B., & Bro., cotton factors, 294 Front street.

Weber & Co., U. S., merchant tailors, 224 Front street.


## THE DAILY AVALANCHE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**EMERSON ETHERIDGE**

OF WEAKLEY COUNTY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

**CHARLES S. CAMERON,**

OF SHELBY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

**Hon. J. W. LEFTWICH.**

FOR STATE SENATOR,

**Hon. JOHN W. SMITH, of Shelby.**

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

**Honorable DAN. ABLE,**

**Honorable W. W. COLEMAN.**

FOR FLOATER.

**GENERAL PHILLIP B. GLENN,**

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

**Public Speaking in the Seventh Congressional District.**

The undersigned, candidates for Congress, will address the people of the Seventh Congressional District at the following times and places, viz.:

Stevenson's Mill, Weakley county, Wednesday, July 24.

Como, Henry County, Thursday, July 25.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
WM. P. CALDWELL.

HON. J. W. SMITH will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Cuba, Tuesday, July 23.
Germantown, Wednesday, July 24.
Fisherville, Thursday, July 25.
Somerville, Saturday, July 27.

At which appointments W. J. Smith and F. S. Richards are respectfully invited to be present, and divide time. General P. B. Glenn will attend the most of the above appointments, and address the people upon the important issues of the hour.

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Two companies of militia are in Knoxville en route for Middle Tennessee.

Junius Brutus Booth has leased the Boston theater for the next year, for $25,000.

Kossuth is a candidate for the Hungarian Diet.

The receipts of Internal Revenue Tuesday were $755,000.

The dispatches say that quinine is selling at $75 an ounce in the Island of Mauritius.

At a fire in Jersey City, Thursday, $500,000 worth of property was destroyed. At another, in New York city, $100,000.

It is believed that Lopez, who betrayed Maximilian, was assassinated and robbed of his $48,000 blood money.

A copperhead snake fourteen inches long, was found in a bunch of bananas at Providence the other day.

Ben Wood announces that Charles Dickens, "who writes for the *Sunday News*," is not coming to America.

The Washburnes have already commenced to build a new homestead on the site of the one which was recently burned at Livermore, Maine.

Alex. H. H. Stewart, jr., son of Hon. Alex. H. H. Stewart, died at Staunton, Virginia, a day or two since. He had recently graduated with high honors at the University of Virginia.

An editor, referring to patent metallic air tight coffins, says: "No persons having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

Farragut and Rear Admiral Goldsborough are the only officers on the active list in our navy who have been in the service fifty-five years.

The Radicals of Nashville are importing hundreds of negroes from the South, and having them registered immediately on their arrival, to be used in the coming election.

A New York Assemblyman made fifteen thousand dollars in one session. In the second he added enough to retire on, and gave up his old business as too slow.

A cable dispatch received at Bridgeport, Connecticut, states that Elias Howe, jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, is dangerously ill in London, with scarcely a hope of recovery.

In Portland, Maine, the liquor business is a thing of the past. All the old resorts on Fore street are closed. One of them has put up the following placard: "Bar taken out; prayer meeting at four o'clock."

The wife of George A. Wicks, the senior partner of the great New York dry goods house, which recently snspended, is said to hold $250,000 in her right, so that the family are still sure of a modest support.

Ex-Confederate General Louis T. Wigfall, formerly United States Senator from the State of Texas, is about entering upon the practice of law in England, in connection with American cases.

Governor Green Clay Smith and family, and General Solomon Meredith and W. G. Gallagher, of Cincinnati, arrived at Helena, Montana, on the sixth instant.

Ten thousand dollars reward is offered by the Juarez Government for Marquez, and he is reported to have about his person one million dollars in foreign exchange,

Mr. Cave, a member of the English Parliament, now visiting this country, is to be tendered a banquet by a number of Congressmen. Chevalier Wickoff has the distinguished foreigner in charge.

William B. Ogden, Esq., has put fifty thousand dollars at the disposal of the Trustees of the Chicago University, on condition that one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed besides.

The succession of the late Dr. Jobert de Lamballe has just been settled in Paris. The portion falling to each of his five heirs is 560,000 francs; 2,800,000 francs in all. The illustrious surgeon went to Paris a poor lad.

Can a brother marry a sister? Something of that sort was done at Albany, New York, last week, in presence of the Chief Justice of the United States; and the parties married were a daughter of Ira Harris to a son of Mrs. Ira Harris.

What Louis Napoleon means by "disarmament" is to lay down 34,000 muskets, constructed on the old plan, and take up 34,000 of the newly invented and terribly destructive Chassepot rifles.

The French Legation in Washington expect that a strong fleet will be sent at once to Vera Cruz, to demand the release of M. Dano, Minister of France to the Imperial Government of Mexico, who is detained by Juarez.

The Columbia, (South Carolina) *Phœnix* publishes a letter from J. Marion Sims, No. 47 Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, to Governor Orr, enclosing a gift of $1,000 in gold, for the relief of the destitute. Sims has been absent from his native State for thirty-two years.

George B. Vashon, colored, a native of Pennsylvania, applied in the Court of Common Pleas, at Pittsburg, July 13, to be admitted to the practice of law; but Judge Stowe expressed the opinion that colored persons, though citizens of the United States, were not citizens of Pennsylvania.

The examination of David E. and Robert M. Booker, charged with shooting Mr. Robert H. Glass, of the Lynchburg *Republican*, on the 17th of June, took place at Lynchburg on the 13th instant, and resulted in the accused being sent on for trial without bail.

Sunday morning a bottle was washed ashore at Rockaway beach, containing a card, whereon is written with a free pencil the following: "We are already ten days in an open boat; nothing to eat for forty-eight hours. Help, for the love of God! We belong to the ship Reindeer, Captain Adams. Eight of us in an open boat."

Dr. J. M. Lyles, an esteemed citizen of Oxford, died there a few days since from cholera, having doubtless contracted the disease during a visit to Vicksburg. Dr. Lyles was the Major of the 17th Mississippi regiment, a member of the banking house of Avent & Lyles, Oxford, and the principal lessee of the state penitentiary.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "A movement that looks as though it would become formidable, has been organized at Washington, among some of the members of Congress, to put Sheridan forward as a Presidential candidate. Speaker Colfax's friends do not like the attempt, and will oppose it secretly or openly."

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday says that fears are entertained that the yellow fever has been introduced into Jersey City by some of the seamen of the British steamer Corsica, from Nassau, which was foul with the disease, being permitted to visit their homes in the city and have their dirty clothes washed while the vessel was in quarantine. One of the five men of the vessel died of yellow fever in the city on last Saturday.

Miles O'Reilley alludes as follows to the late General Meagher's wife: "How noble a wife she has been—with what fidelity of warm devotion she has clung to the varying fortunes of her brilliant but erratic lord—only those could tell whose ips must remain silent under the seal of social relationship. Reared in luxury, and as much flattered and followed for her beauty as Meagher had been in early days for his genius and gift of eloquence, she never faltered in her allegiance to the exile who reached his highest fortune when he won her heart. Whither he went she followed him; his people became indeed her people, and his God she made her God. We dare not write more upon this branch of the subject, though we write from an overflowing heart, and have many thoughts surging upward and clamoring for expression."

A marriage, which is to unite the royal families of Prussia and Sweden, is now being negotiated. King Charles of Sweden has an only daughter, the Princess Louise Josephine Eugenia, born October 31, 1851. Her hand it sought for by Prince Frederick William Nicholas Albert, son of Prince Frederick Henry Albert, brother of the King of Prussia. The bridegroom expectant is fourteen years older than the young lady, having been born May 8, 1837. The relationship of the couple is as curiously involved as that of royal personages usually is apt to be. The maternal grandmother of the Princess is sister of the Prince's father, while his mother is sister of her grandfather.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### SATURDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

**The President's Veto Message.**

**The Bill Passed Regardless of Veto.**

**Extraordinary Rowing Time.**

**New York Constitutional Convention.**

**The Negro Equality Question Postponed**

WASHINGTON, July 20.

*To the House of Representatives of the United States:*

I return herewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to profile of the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed on the 21 day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867;" and will state as briefly as possible some of the reasons which prevent me from giving my approval. This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months, on the subject of reconstruction. The message returning the act of March 2d last, stated at length my objections to the passage of that bill. They apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content to refer to them and reiterate my conviction that they are sound and unanswerable. There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider. The first section imports to declare the true intent and meaning in some particulars, of the two prior acts upon this subject. It is declared that the intent of those acts was, first, that the existing governments in the ten rebel States were not legal State governments; and, second, that thereafter said governments, to be continued subject, in all respects, to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. Congress may, by declaratory act, fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and from the time, at least, when such construction is fixed, the original act will be construed and mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the declaratory statute. There will be then, from the same hand, all the authority for the position that the relation in which the existing governments in those States, called in the original act the Provisional Governments, stand toward the United States—as their relation stood before the conspiracy act. These governments, it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all. The language of the act making the subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed by the sixth section of the original act. These governments were made, in all respects, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. Now by this declaratory act, it appears that Congress did not by the original act intend to limit the military authorities to any particulars or subjects therein prescribed, but meant to make it unrestricted. Thus, over all these ten States, this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal laws, the registration of voters and the superintendence of elections, but, in all respects, is restored to be paramount to the existing civil governments. In which possible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that 12,000,000 American citizens are reduced by Congress of the United States, over two-third of the immense territory occupied by those American citizens. The Constitution of the United States, theoretically, is in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them; yet it has ceased every practical and secured guarantees. And of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when guarded by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest or the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, protest for witnesses, a copy of indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege—the writ of habeas corpus? The two of the original bill of March second was based on two distinct grounds: The interference of Congress in duties strictly pertaining to the reserved powers, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to fear, however conferred on the district commanders, to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and punish by Military Boards. Most potentially the suspension of habeas corpus was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but to confer unlimited authority over all the older courts of the State, and over all officers of the State legislative, executive and judicial. Not content with the general grant of Congress, the second section of this bill specifically gives to each military commander the power to suspend or relieve from office, or from the performance of official duties and exercise of official powers, any officer, or any person holding or professing to hold or exercise civil or military office in such district under any power, elective, appointable, or derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State, or the government thereof or any municipal or other division thereof; a power that, hitherto, all the departments of the Federal Government, acting in concert or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer. To him, as a military officer of the Federal Government, is given the power, supported by a sufficient military force, to remove every civil officer of the United States. What next? The district commander who has thus displaced the civil officer is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or a soldier of the army. By the appointment of some other person this military officer, whether an officer or a soldier, is to perform the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words, an officer or soldier of the army is transferred into a civil officer. He may be made a Governor, a Legislator or a Judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer, if detailed, must go on the Supreme Bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if detailed to act in a court martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a Justice of the Peace, must obey as quickly as if detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such military civil officers? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service; he is still an officer or soldier; he is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern the army, must yield due respect and obedience toward his superiors. The clear intent of this section is that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute its duties according to the laws of the State. If he is appointed Governor of a State, he is to execute his duties as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed State Treasurer he must at once assume custody and disbursements of funds of the State, and perform those duties precisely according to the laws of the State, for he is entrusted with no other official duty or other official power when holding the office of Treasurer and entrusted with funds. It happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security and take an oath of office. From the beginning of the bill to the end there is no provision of any bond or oath of office, but if any right qualification is required under State laws, such as residence, citizenship, or any thing else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detained or appointed to any civil office in a State is required to take an oath prescribed by law for officers of the United States. Thus an officer of the army of the United States, ordered to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond, and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties; but as a civil officer of the State, he easily takes the same oath appointed to any civil officer in a military officer of the United States. He is at least a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that he will be, by the agency of his own officers, in effect, assumes the civil government of the State. A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these States not entitled to the legal governments, and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same Federal agency. I cannot too earnestly call attention to the tenth and eleventh sections of this bill, which provide that some of the officers or appointees of these military commanders shall be bound in the discretion by an opinion of a civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the act shall be construed literally to the the end that all interest thereof may be fully carried out. It seems that Congress intends this bill might require construction, and they therefore applied this rule; but where is the construction to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of information as to the law than a soldier detailed for a civil service, perhaps the most important in a State, with the duties of which he is altogether unfamiliar. This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether unfamiliar, but when he asks for instructions he can only ask the opinion of another officer, who, perhaps, understands as little of his duties as he does himself; and for his action he is answerable to the military authority, and the military authority alone. Strictly, the opinion of no civil officer, other than a judge, has a binding force, but this military appointee's would not even be bound by a judicial opinion. They might very well say even where their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, that this court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority. The bill and act to which it is supplementary, are all founded upon the assumption that these communities are not States, and their Governments are not loyal throughout. In the legislation on this subject, they are called rebel States, and in this particular, they are denominated so called States, and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten communities are not States, declarations to the contrary made in three acts, are contradicted again and again, by repeated acts of legislation, by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, while the States were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have again and again been recognized as States of the Union. Representatives have been appointed from them, and they have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of district and circuit courts of the United States. As States of the Union only can they be districted. The last on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of the ten States was arranged into districts and circuits. They have been called on only by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-eight composing the Union. When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven votes of which were given by seven of these States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared no longer to exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction. If these States were not loyal States of the Union, it follows as an inevitable consequence that in some of the States slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it in their new State constitutions, but by not having done so it could still remain in that State; and in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State Governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to the States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery. As to the other Constitutional amendment, having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is it has never been proclaimed or understood even by Congress to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of Judges and District Attorneys for every one of these States, yet, if they are not legal States, not one of these Judges is authorized to hold a court. Both houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these Judges, Attorneys and officers of the United States exercising their functions in those States. Again, in the machinery of the revenue laws all these States are described not as territories, but as States. So much for continuous legislative recognition. The instances cited, however, fall far short of all that might be enumerated. Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to the judicial recognition throughout by the supreme tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties in banc and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases in that court on appeal and writ of error from these States before the rebellion began, have not been dismissed on any cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from time to time, until the rebellion was entirely subdued and peace established, and were called for argument and consideration as if no insurrection had intervened. New cases occurring since the rebellion, have come from these States before that court by a writ of error and appeal, and by the original suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal in the exercise of acknowledged jurisdiction which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union. Finally, in the allotment of their circuits, made by the Judges at the December term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all other States. Virginia and North Carolina being a part of the fourth circuit, are attached to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, Mississippi constitute the fifth circuit, and are attached to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are allotted to the circuit in which my judicial duties is a vacancy conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that 12,000,000 American citizens are reduced by Congress of the United States, over two-third of the immense territory occupied by those American citizens. The Constitution of the United States, theoretically, is in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them; yet it has ceased every practical and secured guarantees. And of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when guarded by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest or the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, protest for witnesses, a copy of indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege—the writ of habeas corpus? The two of the original bill of March second was based on two distinct grounds: The interference of Congress in duties strictly pertaining to the reserved powers, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to fear, however conferred on the district commanders, to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and punish by Military Boards. Most potentially the suspension of habeas corpus was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but to confer unlimited authority over all the older courts of the State, and over all officers of the State legislative, executive and judicial. Not content with the general grant of Congress, the second section of this bill specifically gives to each military commander the power to suspend or relieve from office, or from the performance of official duties and exercise of official powers, any officer, or any person holding or professing to hold or exercise civil or military office in such district under any power, elective, appointable, or derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State, or the government thereof or any municipal or other division thereof; a power that, hitherto, all the departments of the Federal Government, acting in concert or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer. To him, as a military officer of the Federal Government, is given the power, supported by a sufficient military force, to remove every civil officer of the United States. What next? The district commander who has thus displaced the civil officer is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or a soldier of the army. By the appointment of some other person this military officer, whether an officer or a soldier, is to perform the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words, an officer or soldier of the army is transferred into a civil officer. He may be made a Governor, a Legislator or a Judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer, if detailed, must go on the Supreme Bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if detailed to act in a court martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a Justice of the Peace, must obey as quickly as if detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such military civil officers? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service; he is still an officer or soldier; he is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern the army, must yield due respect and obedience toward his superiors. The clear intent of this section is that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute its duties according to the laws of the State. If he is appointed Governor of a State, he is to execute his duties as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed State Treasurer he must at once assume custody and disbursements of funds of the State, and perform those duties precisely according to the laws of the State, for he is entrusted with no other official duty or other official power when holding the office of Treasurer and entrusted with funds. It happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security and take an oath of office. From the beginning of the bill to the end there is no provision of any bond or oath of office, but if any right qualification is required under State laws, such as residence, citizenship, or any thing else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detained or appointed to any civil office in a State is required to take an oath prescribed by law for officers of the United States. Thus an officer of the army of the United States, ordered to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond, and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties; but as a civil officer of the State, he easily takes the same oath appointed to any civil officer in a military officer of the United States. He is at least a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that he will be, by the agency of his own officers, in effect, assumes the civil government of the State. A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these States not entitled to the legal governments, and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same Federal agency. I cannot too earnestly call attention to the tenth and eleventh sections of this bill, which provide that some of the officers or appointees of these military commanders shall be bound in the discretion by an opinion of a civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the act shall be construed literally to the the end that all interest thereof may be fully carried out. It seems that Congress intends this bill might require construction, and they therefore applied this rule; but where is the construction to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of information as to the law than a soldier detailed for a civil service, perhaps the most important in a State, with the duties of which he is altogether unfamiliar. This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether unfamiliar, but when he asks for instructions he can only ask the opinion of another officer, who, perhaps, understands as little of his duties as he does himself; and for his action he is answerable to the military authority, and the military authority alone. Strictly, the opinion of no civil officer, other than a judge, has a binding force, but this military appointee's would not even be bound by a judicial opinion. They might very well say even where their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, that this court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority. The bill and act to which it is supplementary, are all founded upon the assumption that these communities are not States, and their Governments are not loyal throughout. In the legislation on this subject, they are called rebel States, and in this particular, they are denominated so called States, and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten communities are not States, declarations to the contrary made in three acts, are contradicted again and again, by repeated acts of legislation, by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, while the States were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have again and again been recognized as States of the Union. Representatives have been appointed from them, and they have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of district and circuit courts of the United States. As States of the Union only can they be districted. The last on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of the ten States was arranged into districts and circuits. They have been called on only by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-eight composing the Union. When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven votes of which were given by seven of these States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared no longer to exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction. If these States were not loyal States of the Union, it follows as an inevitable consequence that in some of the States slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it in their new State constitutions, but by not having done so it could still remain in that State; and in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State Governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to the States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery. As to the other Constitutional amendment, having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is it has never been proclaimed or understood even by Congress to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. 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## WANTS.

WANTED—Agents to sell the CREDENDA SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. Every machine will find a ready sale to all families to whom it is offered for terms. Address GARTY & FINCH, 34 Second street.

WANTED—A PARTNER with a cash capital of $5,000 or $6,000, in a most excellent-paying business. For particulars call on or address J. H. SUTTON, No. 304 Third street.

WANTED—A situation by Druggist, by a gentleman who has had eight years experience in the drug business. Is competent to keep a set of books. Salary not so much an object as the permanency of a home. Would accept a situation in any of the towns in the interior of the state. Satisfactory reference given. For further information address "R," Avalanche office. 1y11 sw

AGENTS WANTED—Ten to twenty dollars a day, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock stitch. Each Agent furnished with a copy of Lester's Present. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars.
H. M. BEACH & CO.,
294 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—A Southern lady, thoroughly qualified, desires a situation as Teacher in a school or Governess in a family. For particulars apply to
M. R. TREZEVANT.
21 Jefferson street, corner Main.

WANTED—Twenty WOOD CHOPPERS and a man to take charge of a wood yard. Apply to
W. J. CHASE & CO.,
at Poplar street.

WANTED—Employment by two young men, Germans, of excellent character and skill, who are competent, and are willing to engage in any honest occupation. They are not acquainted with the English language, and will work faithfully for a moderate compensation. Apply to F. W. GARREY, Dentist, No. 326 Main street, up stairs. 1y9-1w

APPRENTICE WANTED—To learn the Barber and Hair Dressing business in all its branches. A boy from 15 to 18 years old, from a healthy family, of good habits, and a young man who would like to learn the business, will find a good situation with the undersigned. Call on or address
ANTHONY SCHULTZE, No. 227 Main street.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Dwelling House on Monroe street, near Second, containing four rooms and kitchen. Apply to
CHARLES JONES.

FOR RENT—The house 128 Court street, and part of Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Two desirable NEW RESIDENCES, with all necessary outbuildings, on the corner of Poplar and St. Martin streets. For terms apply to
S. S. LLOYD,
320 Main street.

FOR RENT—Residence, No. 302 Main street; five rooms besides kitchen and servant's room. Rent $15 a month. Must need apply. Terms made known on the premises.

FOR RENT—A nice RESIDENCE on Beal street, south of Causey, to let; cool water on the premises, within one square of the Beal street cars. Rent low. Option of a good tenant until 1st of December. Apply at Allen House, corner Wagner and Second streets; or to
W. ALLEN,
321 Main street.

FOR RENT—Four nice Sleeping Rooms. Any one wanting a good and pleasant room can get one cheap by early application to
FRANK MAY, at AVALANCHE HOUSE,
No. 15 reference street.

FOR RENT—If you want a neat COTTAGE with five rooms, a good cistern, situated in a neat and healthy locality, they call at Avery street, No. 34, without delay.

FOR RENT—The back ROOM on fourth floor of AVALANCHE building. Apply at AVALANCHE counting room.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A suit of Rooms, with first class board, for families or single gentlemen, in a private family, by intending application to 99 Madison street.

BOARDING—For rent, with board, a large, airy, front room, in the house northwest corner Second and Washington streets, No. 191. Apply on the premises up stairs, to Mrs. SMITH.

BOARDING—A pleasant ROOM, with board for a gentle man and lady, at reasonable rates; also, a few day board ers can be accommodated, at No. 294 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal streets. References exchanged.

## FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—Buggy, Saddle and Wagon Horses and Mules at the Overton Stables opposite the Overton Hotel. Apply to
JOSEPH N. GIBSON.
1y10 1w

FOR SALE—One STEAM ENGINE, to complete running order, eight inch cylinder, sixteen inch stroke, eighteen horse power. For terms, apply to
GEORGE M. GREELEY & CO.,
3 & 5 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Three BRUNSWICK BILLIARD TABLES, complete order, all complete. Apply to J. CONNERAT & MONTGOMERY, 278 second street, Ayres' Block.

FOR SALE—A large, first-class, WATER-TANK, in good order. Apply at this office.

## REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED—One large SORREL MULE 15½ hands high, half starred on left jaw, has white spot on left side of his back, eyes sunk deep in his head. The above reward will be paid if the above described mule is left at Forrest's Stable, on Adams street.
FRED A. MYERS.

## LOST.

LOST—All persons are warned against trading for a note for $1,000, drawn by C. F. Beal, in favor of J. W. Ayres, and indorsed by said Ayres, for one hundred and thirty-six days, more or less, from date, yesterday. Said note having been lost or mislaid, payment is intended to be stopped by this notice.
M. H. McCLURE.

## FOUND.

FOUND—Picked up on my place on Brinkley avenue, a RED COW, no special marks. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.
EDWARD O'DONELL.

## SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted of Isaac S. Bowden, a native of Canada, who is said to have been in Memphis in November, 1866. Any information of his present whereabouts if living, or his fate if dead, will be thankfully received at this office, and will be cheerfully transmitted to his afflicted widowed mother and his sorrowing brothers in their Canadian home. Southern editors copying this notice will entitle themselves to the prayers and gratitude of those bereaved hearts in whose interest we make this appeal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of HICKS & SMITH, was dissolved February 15, A. D., 1867, and that the undersigned has a deed of trust on the stable, stock and fixtures, to secure the sum of $1,200; and the public are warned against trading for said stock, etc., as the same is now in litigation.
R. E. SMITH.

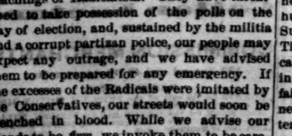
MOTH AND FRECKLES—The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called MOTH Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists in Memphis and elsewhere. Price $1 per bottle.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE—B. F. C. BROOKS is authorized to announce his candidacy for Representative in the Lower House of the Legislature from Shelby county.

FOR SENATOR—We are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN W. SMITH as a candidate for re-election as Senator for Shelby and Fayette counties.

FOR CONGRESS—We are authorized to announce Hon. FINIS W. LEFTWICH as a candidate for re-election to Congress.




SUNDAY, : : : : : : : : : : JULY. 21, 1867

AS THE election approaches the Radicals have commenced manufacturing the most unmitigated falsehoods. We publish the following letter from Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, to Governor BROWNLOW, as a specimen:

From the Knoxville Whig.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1867.

HON. W. G. BROWNLOW—*My Dear Sir:* I have just had a visit from a Mr. Roberts, who presented me letters of introduction from gentlemen in Government employ. He tells me that on his way here he stopped at Memphis, and while there had a conversation with a person named "Galloway," editor of a newspaper, who stated to him that there were 7000 negroes registered, but that they did not intend to permit them to vote; that they would have 2000 whites at the polls armed, who would take possession of the polls and drive the negroes away, or make a fight if they persisted in attempting to vote, and that he, Galloway, should take two "Derringer" pistols. We are all anxious for the success of the party, and though there may be no truth in the story, I thought it advisable to give it to you as I heard it, in order that you may be prepared for such an emergency, and be forearmed by being forewarned. Trusting there may be no foundation for this story, and with my best wishes for your success, believe me,

Very truly yours, H. WILSON.

The Massachusetts cobbler writes with the consciousness of guilt. He exhibits a wickedness that is willful, and an ignorance that is disgraceful. If the devil were made sick by a ton of tartar emetic upon his stomach, he could not in a hundred years vomit up a blacker clot of falsehood than is contained in the above extract. We have no acquaintance with "a Mr. ROBERTS," who has "letters of introduction from gentlemen in Government employ." We have said nothing to any one on this subject that we have not said in these columns. We have said, and still say, that a riot is most imminent on the day of the election. The whole course of the Radical party since the commencement of the campaign has been an invocation to violence. The Radicals have rode citizens on rails, murdered others in cold blood, and have undoubtedly provoked riots at Brownsville and at Franklin, and we have warned the people of the imminent danger of a riot in Memphis on account of the incendiary teachings of Radicalism. They have threatened to take possession of the polls on the day of election, and, sustained by the militia and a corrupt partisan police, our people may expect any outrage, and we have advised them to be prepared for any emergency. If the excesses of the Radicals were imitated by the Conservatives, our streets would soon be drenched in blood. While we advise our friends to be *firm*, we invoke them to be careful in avoiding all noisy demonstrations, to provoke no criminations or recriminations, and to enter into no disputes with those who are eager for a quarrel, but to rally around the ballot box as the palladium of their liberties.

In the drama of RICHELIEU there is a scene unrivaled in literature for its moral grandeur and impressiveness. No one, however base, can witness its presentation without being elevated for a while at least to the lofty plane of virtue. However passing the emotion of honest sight may be, even the most abandoned may experience a thrill of integrity, whenever the passage is read or spoken. When the minions of a weak and dissolute monarch, pursuing the lovely niece of the great Cardinal for the purpose of prostituting her to the lusts of a royal profligate, found her under the protection of the then fallen minister, where she had fled, ignorant of the disaster which had just befallen her uncle, neither respect for the majesty of greatness, nor the memories of all that the disgraced minister had accomplished for the glory and prosperity of France, restrained them, or was sufficient to deter them from dragging to dishonor the fugitive girl, who had fled from the palace to save the virtue of a woman and a wife. RICHELIEU appealed to them, by every consideration that could move gentlemen or citizens. All was unavailing. The brutal executioners of a King's lustful orders approached to seize the fair fugitive and tear her from the protection of her guardian. At that moment the Cardinal opening, the robe of State, that enveloped his aged form, exposed to view the simple vestments of a monk in orders; and summoning to his eyes their loftiest glance, and to his stooping figure its grandest *pose*, he defied them in the name of his sacred office, and drawing around his niece the consecrated circle of the Holy Church, forbade them to enter within its boundaries. Awe struck, the unprincipled wretches fled before the terrific invocations of a church whose terrors would master where its principles of virtue could not control. In these degenerate days, when we witness those great principles of law, which were intended to protect the person, property and lives of our citizens, for the preservation of which the noblest blood of Saxon, Dane, and Norman has flowed, and which our fathers amid great agonies transmitted to us, hourly violated by the factious villians who control the country, this scene often recurs to us. Alas! we are more miserable than even FRANCE under LOUIS XIII, when the reins of power fell for a time from the hands of the Cardinal Minister. There was at least one moral power before which the scoundrelism of that day cowered, and to which it yielded an unwilling homage. That was the Church. What house of refuge have we to which persecuted right can fly, and where the hunted victim can find safety. Before the sad experience of the present era, it could not be conceived that the descendants of free born Britons would ever dethrone law, or drag in the dirt the ermine. Never before in the history of this land has it been boldly avowed, that might is law. Never before has the spectacle been witnessed in this country of an attempt on the part of government to obtain the conviction of the accused by suborned testimony, and an intemperately prejudiced, if not a bribed judge. Heretofore when the law threw around the unfortunate its sacred circle none dared to enter. The States never dreamed of staining the current of justice, however ardent the prosecution, by perjury, or of pouring into the channels of judicial investigation, the purchased evidence of wretches, and notoriously profligate and criminal characters for the purpose of hounding to the death an innocent man. We remember the day, when even the bare suspicion of such an attempt on the part of the Government would have doomed to everlasting infamy every participant in so shameful and wicked a proceeding, and would have ground to powder any party that dared to uphold or apologise for it. Then *law* ruled supreme, and walked our land in a serene majesty that none dare approach with passion or corruption. Then the advocate fearlessly pealed forth his defense, however obnoxious it might be to the temper of the hearer, conscious that none would dare even to criticise harshly his zeal on behalf of the accused, much less intimidate him. None, then, dared to expect that the judge would throw into the wavering balance his prejudice where life and death hung in the scale. Then the representative of the State would have deemed himself forever dishonored to have sought the life of the prisoner on trial by perjury, and would have scorned to call to his aid hired felons with which to procure a conviction. Then the *reorganized* lawyer moved on a base of dignity and truth that made the profession all powerful, and gave to it a prestige which almost made its members the untitled nobility of the republic. The tribunals of the country were, in influence and loftiness, almost AMPHICTIONIC. Without material power, their deliverances were mightier than an army with banners. The people recognized their purity and intelligence, and yielded cordial obedience to their behests. But how all this has changed! The pitiable exhibition of judicial subserviency and professional baseness now presented at the capital of this great nation is enough to make the good forever despair of liberty in this country. When a military commission, in defiance of law, tried, and with the aid of perjury, skillfully constructed by the infamous HOLT, convicted an innocent woman of a crime of which she never even dreamed; and when that conviction was made more horrible by her murder at the hands of the Government, the nation was dishonored and the party in power loaned with a crime greater and more shocking than ever rested on the populace of the most populous faubourg of Paris in the worst days of the Terrorists. The only hope of escape for the eminently bad men that then and now control, was to raise at least a plausible show of guilt against Mrs. SURRATT, and thus infect, the public mind of the North, then diseased almost to delirium, with a presumption of her complicity in the assassination of LINCOLN. In an unfortunate hour, however, her son, the prisoner now on trial at Washington, was arrested and brought to this country. It was necessary to try him. To have done otherwise would have been to confess the murder of his mother. But to save from infamy the actors in the military commission, who tried her, and the party in power, under whose auspices this drama of blood was enacted for political ends, it was likewise necessary to convict. Shame on the age! Shame on the republic! A great and powerful nation stoops to the base arts of an Old Bailey advocate or Tombs shyster, to convict one friendless young man. To compel a verdict of guilty from the jury, a superserviceable judge outrages all principles of evidence, and a State prosecution by the "best Government" is bolstered up by the infamies of perjury, bought by the money of an overtaxed people, to swear away the life of the accused. To conceal one judicial murder another must be perpetrated. Was there ever such a picture of national baseness, even in the worst days of Roman corruption? We confess that at first we were inclined to believe that young SURRATT was *particeps criminis* in the death of LINCOLN. But having read closely the evidence already elicited on his trial (and the defense is not yet through), there can be no doubt entertained of his entire innocence of the crime imputed to him. The evidence likewise reveals, in the most damning clearness, the perjury by which his mother was hung to death. That the jury will convict SURRATT we do not for a moment believe. The rascally press, whose office it is to advocate every villainy perpetrated by the party in power, already give signs of the want of faith in the success of the prosecution. These newspapers are guilty of the indelicacy of attempting to break down the evidence for the accused, and to influence the jury by attributing to the witnesses for the defense a corrupt bias, on account of their *supposed political opinions*. This of itself is a great outrage, and no honest man would be guilty of it. The offense becomes more heinous, when it is remembered that the witnesses for the defense are persons of recognized private virtues, bearing most irreproachable characters—men and women the latchets of whose shoes these miscreants are not worthy to unloose. Added to this that the bulk of the witnesses for the prosecution already stand before the public in confessed infamy. Yet a Radical press dares to apologise for the latter and traduce the former. If all the crimes committed by the party now administering our affairs could be aggregated—and they already mount to heaven and descend to hell—not one of the enormous catalogue equals in wide spread ruin and general calamity the overthrow of law by direct assault as well as by corruption, which has been effected through its influence. It commenced its career by sneering at Constitutional law, and consumated its fell purposes by the utter prostration of all law, whether Constitutional or municipal. No intelligent lawyer feels at all secure in the administration of any law or in the impartial application of its principles where any motive intervenes to interrupt the routine flow of justice. The last vestal that guarded the sacred flame of liberty in the Republic has been debauched by these Radical satyrs.

# BY TELEGRAPH

## MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Special to the Avalanche.]

The Senate has adjourned till the 21st of November.

In the Surratt trial a few more witnesses for the defense were examined. Mr. Bradley was willing to submit the case to the jury without argument. Mr. Pierpont said he would see about that on Monday.

### Fortieth Congress—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted ordering the printing of 35,000 copies of the report of General A. A. Humphreys, on physics and hydrophobia; also, 2,000 copies of the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Goldsborough.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill to carry into effect the convention with Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of United States citizens. Bill passed.

Mr. Banks also presented a petition from the Secretary of State, concerning the arrest, trial and conviction of American Fenians in Ireland, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate bill establishing peace with certain Indian tribes, was further amended by removing the tribes from the vicinity of the railroad now building to the Pacific.

The Judiciary Committee were authorized to send at pleasure for persons and papers, to investigate whether Kentucky and Delaware have Governments Radical in form; also, to appoint subcommittees to administer oaths.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Clerk of the House was instructed to present to the Secretary of State the acts passed yesterday over the veto.

The sergeant-at-arms was directed by the Speaker to take Lafayette C. Baker into custody, and bring him before the House, to answer for contempt of its authority by neglecting to appear before the Judiciary Committee when summoned.

A resolution offered by Mr. Logan and amended by Mr. Schenck, to order the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith all testimony taken on impeachment, was adopted, 57 against 56.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in reply to the House resolution as to the publication of the proceedings in reference to the Interpretation of the Reconstruction law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Conference Committee on resolution for adjournment, reported that both Houses adjourn at 4:30 p.m. to-day until Thursday, the 21st day of November. Agreed to—71 to 40.

SENATE.

A colloquy of some length took place between Chandler and Fessenden, the former charging the latter with being the mouthpiece of the President of the Senate. The latter denied the charge.

## GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, July 20.

Headquarters has been overwhelmed with reports of outrages in the Red river country. Colored men dare not act as Registers, and are threatened with death if they do.

Judge Latimer, a prominent Texan, resigned his appointment as Revenue agent, he being afraid his life would be taken.

The chief outlaw is named Guest.

The colored people flee to the woods on his approach.

He shot a freedwoman, and cut out of her a living child, which he exhibited, in drunken glee, in a bar room. He was arrested, but escaped.

In Sterling, Robinson county, a colored church was assaulted, and two men and one woman were killed.

Captain Randall, Bureau agent, raised one hundred freedmen, and succeeded in arresting two of the ringleaders.

## LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.

The river is falling, with three feet one inch in the canal.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 20.

Napoleon still continues to buy large numbers of horses for the use of the French army, and military workshops in France are overtasked with work.

LONDON, July 20.

The Tories in the House of Lords sustains the Derby Reform bill. Earl Grey opposes it.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

Cotton firm; sales of 15,000 bales; middling uplands, 10⅝; Orleans, 10¼. Corn, 32s 9d for now.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Cotton firmer; sales 2,900 bales; uplands, 26½@27c. Flour dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet, 37@40c in bond. Rye steady. Wheat, 3@5c better. Corn heavy and dull; new mixed Western, $1 02@1 05. Oats steady, 91@92c. Rice dull and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sugar active and steady; Cuba, 11½@12¾c. Molasses dull; Cuba, 51½c. Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $22 90.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Money easy; 4@5 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet; 110@110½. Gold, 39½@39¾. Exports of specie, $1,402 078. Government stock firm and in fair demand. Stocks generally higher. Western Union Telegraph Company, 48¾; Adams Express, 72@72½; American, 70@70¾; United States, 72@73; Wells, Fargo & Co., 66¼@67; Merchants' Union, 16@17.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 20.

Flour dull and unsettled at 75@81 lower. Wheat lower, closing at $2@2 10. Corn dull. Oats firm at 84@85c. Rye scarce at $1 50. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Pork active at $23. Bulk meats active and higher—11c for shoulders, 13c for rib sides and 14c for clear sides. Bacon active and higher—12c for shoulders, 14½c for clear rib sides, 15c for clear sides, and hams firm at 15@21c for common to sugar cured. Lard nominal at 12@12½c. Cheese dull at 12@13c. Sugar firm at 12@13c for raw and 17¾@18 for refined. Coffee steady—Rio, 25@28c.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.

Sales of 180 hhds of tobacco, ranging $3@16 75. Flour—No demand for superfine; $12 50 for No. 1 new. Wheat, $1 25. Corn, $1 03@1 05 delivered. Oats, 87c. Mess pork, $23. Bacon active and advancing; 12c for shoulders; 15c for clear sides; 22c for fancy hams, packed. Lard, in tierces, 12¾c. Raw whisky, in bond, 30c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.

Cotton—sales 1,000 bales; receipts 440; exports 7,320. Louisiana sugar—fair 13¼c; prime 14¾c; strictly prime 15c; stock very small. Cuba sugar fully fair to prime 14c. Molasses nominally 48@52c. Flour—stock light; double extra $11 75; choice $18 50@19 00. Corn—stock light; firm; yellow and mixed $1 25@1 35; white $1 40@1 45. Oats firm, with very light stock, $1 05. Pork quiet; $24 75@25 00. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders 13c; rib sides 14c; clear 15½. Lard quoted 13½ for tierce, 14c for keg. Gold 39¾. Sterling 51@54. New York sight ½ premium.

Some ladies, says the Boston *Post*, blushed deeply at the unbreeched guns in the Springfield armory.

The citizens of Natchez are entering warmly into the project of building a railroad connecting the city with the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad.

Two heavy iron bars were placed across the track of the Iron Mountain railroad on Tuesday night last, says the St. Louis *Republican*, evidently for the purpose of throwing a train off the track.

### MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th instant, at the residence of the bribe, by Rev. Dr. Ford, JOHN B. JONES to Miss SALLIE M. FREEMAN.

We heartily congratulate our true and well tried comrade in arms—an ex-soldier of the 154th—in securing for himself such a lovely and accomplished bride.

### DIED.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, 114 Court street, Mrs. R. A. BAXTER, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at four o'clock, services by the Rev. Dr. Mann.

Hacks in attendance at the residence.

### FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. MARY HUFFARY are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Huppert's avenue and Poplar street, at two o'clock p.m. this day. Carriages at Flaherty & Weeche's, No. 2 Union street.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Fine Cheap Boarding.**

A FEW respectable boarders can be accommodately provided for, at moderate rates, by MARGARETTA, at No. 8 Monroe street.

**Old Folks at Home.**

Barbecue at Buntyn's Station,

**Thursday, July 25, 1867.**

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD to run trains for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Barbecue.

**Fare, Going and Returning, Thirty Cents.**

Trains will leave the Memphis Depot as follows:

First train at ..... 9 a.m.
Second train at ..... 9 a.m.
Third train at ..... 11 a.m.

Returning, leave Buntyn's station as follows:

First train at ..... 8 a.m.
Second train at ..... 1:30 p.m.
Third train at ..... 5 p.m.
Fourth train at ..... 7 p.m.

☞ A Marshal of the Association will accompany each train.

C. D. McLEAN, President.

SAMUEL H. RICHARDSON,
(Late of Banks, Hamilton & Co.,)
General Commission Merchant,
No. 18 City Buildings,
SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET,
ST. LOUIS MO.

**Sealed Proposals**

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, July 11, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. of TUESDAY the 23d of the present month, for furnishing Ten Cast Iron Seats, to be placed in Court square; also, for furnishing, hanging and grimming Four Thousand rough hit iron gates for Court Square. The bids for the seats and gates to be separate.

Information regarding details can be obtained upon application at this office.

FRANCIS FOSTER,
City Engineer.

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a general Insurance business. The stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, President.

Directors:

E. McDAVITT, M. MEACHAM,
D. P. TOWNSEND, S. S. WILLIAMSON,
A. VACCARO, HENRY LAIRD,
S. H. DUNSCOMB.

BEN MAY, secretary.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON

MARBLE WORKS!

NO. 59 UNION STREET,

Between Second and Third.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,
No. 8 Jefferson Street.

Paid in Capital - - - - - $300,000

Authorized Capital - - - $1,000,000

W. H. CHERRY, President. A. T. LACEY, Vice-President.

J. J. FREEMAN, Cashier.

**Pleasure Excursion.**

THE fairy steamer FLORA will leave the foot of Madison street on SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Island No. 40. The table will be presided by Gilding officers. Refreshments and all cross are cordially will be found in abundance. Tickets, One Dollar, for the entire trip. The Flora will return at 6 p m.

WEST TENNESSEE COLLEGE,
JACKSON, TENNESSEE.

W. K. SHELTON, D. D. President.
E. W. ARNOLD, A. M., Professor of Languages.
WM. CAMERON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
REV. J. M. PEARCE, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

The Session opens on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of September. The Course of Study is thorough and systematic.
The Expenses are Cheap. Circulars apply to the President, or to General A. W. CAMPBELL, Secretary of Board.

Law Court of Memphis,
CLERK'S OFFICE, July 19, 1867.

D. M. Briggs, administrator of Briggs, deceased, plaintiff, vs. A. G. W. Thomas, defendant. Attachment Suit.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3616 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied, etc.," on the property of defendant, A. G. W. Thomas, it is therefore ordered that said defendant appear at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the second Monday in October next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Daily Avalanche.
JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
A copy.
JOHN W. GRAHAM, D. C.
T. W. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Price of Shaving Reduced.**

IN order to keep up with the times, ANTHONY SCHULTZE, at 227 Main street, will, from to-day, reduce the price of Shaving from Twenty-five Cents to Fifteen Cents. Scholars made knowledged by all to be at the head of his profession. Call yourself and then judge of his merits.

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

This Institution will be re-opened on the

Second Monday in September Next,

Under the direction of the

REV. GEORGE BECKETT.

EVERY effort will be made to afford the highest advantages for Female Education. The course of study is both thorough and systematic, combining with home care and teaching. Professors of acknowledged ability have been provided for the various departments.

Faculty:

Rt. Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, D. D., Visitor.
Rev. GEORGE BECKETT Principal.
Mrs. VIRGINIA BECKETT, } Vice Principals.
Mrs. E. A. SECKETT, }
Rev. DAVID PIKE, D. D., Belle Lettres.
Rev. JAMES N. TEMPLE, Mathematics.
MONS. A. ESTEVE, Musical Director.
Miss SUSAN POLK, English.
Mlle —— SHEEGOG, English.
Madame L. ESTEVE, Vocal Music.

☞ For Circulars and all business transactions address Rev. J. N. TEMPLE,
Columbia, Tenn.

—Widow of the late Bishop Polk.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of

MACHINERY SUPPLIES

And a General Assortment of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

Machinists' Tools,

Belting, Packing, Horse Powers, etc.

SOLE AGENTS

Straub's Corn Mills,

E. Carver & Co.'s Cotton Gins,

Ingersal's Portable Cotton Presses,

Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills,

Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.

368 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

All Aboard for Raleigh Springs!

OFFICE MEMPHIS CITY TRANSFER COMPANY,
MEMPHIS, July 17, 1867.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, July 18, a Daily Line of Omnibuses will leave the city, starting from the corner of South Court and Main streets, at 8 o'clock a.m. Returning will leave Raleigh at 6 o'clock p.m. in time for arriving every one at corresponding to and reaching the same city. Omnibuses will call for passengers anywhere in the city, at directions are left at the Company's office, 79 Monroe street.

☞ Fare One Dollar each, to and from the Springs.

JOHN R. JONES, Superintendent.

L. C. GLOVER, M. D.

ECLECTIC SYSTEM.

OFFICE:

At Virginia House, Adams Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for the return to me at Mart Walt's, 22 Front street, of TWO NEGRO GIRLS, or fifty dollars for each, stolen from me at Gray's station, twenty miles from the city, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. One a gray mare mule, six hair fine bitten, about eight years old and 14½ hands high; the other, a sorrel mare mule about 10 hands high, branded C. A. on the shoulder; both well shaved and trimmed and in good order.

J. F. RICKS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NASHVILLE.

CAPITAL ..... $200,000

FIRE, Marine, Hull and Inland Transportation Risks taken at Equitable Rates. Losses fairly adjusted and promptly paid.

JOSEPH NASH, Secretary.
OWEN, MOORE & WEST, Agents,
Office, No. 18 Madison street.

*Insolvent Notice*

Of Estate of William H. Chambers, in County Court of Shelby County.

THE insolvency of the estate of William H. Chambers, deceased having been suggested, all persons in whose hands estate is supposed will file their claims with the Clerk of Shelby county, properly authenticated, on or before the 17th of January, 1868, of the same will be barred. By order of JOHN LAGOW, Clerk.

MARY H. CHAMBERS,
Administratrix of Wm. H. Chambers, deceased.

J. T. PETTIT & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

15 Union Street, Up Stairs.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

*Sheriff's Sale.*

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree entered in the cause of John Harmon vs. T. J. Cobb et al., in the Chancery Court of Memphis, directing the undersigned to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., (after said sale) at the Delaware house, for one, at the storehouse on Miss A Sandidge, No. 271 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, the following described property, viz.: a lot of household furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, tables ware kitchen ware, and a lot of new cur steps, etc.; attached in the above case as the property of defendants therein, and sold in obedience to said interlocutory decree.

P. M. WINTERS,
By JAMES F. LAFFERTY, D. S. Sheriff of Shelby County.

A. F. DAVIS,

PRACTICAL HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.

GILDING, GRAINING, GLAZING,

Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, Etc.

38 Union Street, Between Main & Second,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

C. W. METCALF,

Attorney at Law,

Over No. 280 Main Street, Bethell Block.

GARDEN AND DAIRY LANDS

For Sale at Great Bargains.

WE offer at private sale, and at very low prices, about ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND belonging to the heirs of JAMES KEE, dec'd, in that celebrated Garden Region, on the new Raleigh road, two miles northeast of the city, subdivided into lots of from THREE TO FIVE ACRES EACH—mostly partial y or wholly cleared, and some heavy timbered. The great fertility of these lands, and their convenient distance from the city, offer the finest advantages for Market Gardening, and ladies, the neigh orhood containing many of those who have grown rich in those operations. They will be sold upon the following very easy terms:

Third Cash, balance in One and Two Years Time, with Interest.

Plans may be seen at our office and we will be ready at any time to show the lands. Mr. Jones has instructed us to sell, and we shall give to purchasers every inducement that can be offered.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Public Sale of a Valuable Beal Street Lot.

WE are instructed to sell to the highest bidder, FOR CASH, WITHOUT RESERVE,

On Saturday, August 20,

That very desirable lot on south side of Beal street, being the first vacant lot east of Desoto street, 50 feet front by 122 feet depth; a beautiful piece of property.

Sale at twelve o'clock at our Salesroom.

Until day of sale the property will be open to private bids.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Memphis & Little Rock Railroad.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867, trains will leave HOPEFIELD at 7 a.m., arriving at Ten Mile Bayou at 8:30 a.m. Returning—Leave Ten Mile Bayou at 5:30 p.m. and arrive at Hopefield at 6:45 p.m.

ON TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS a train will leave Ten Mile Bayou at 8:30 a.m., arriving at Hopefield at 9:45 a.m. Returning—Leave Hopefield at 4 p.m., and arrive at Ten Mile Bayou at 5:15 p.m.

The Round Trip from Memphis, $1 50.

The ferryboat NEVADA will make close connection with all trains.

J. L. MEIGS,
Chief Engineer.

Ledger and Post copy.

North Carolina Herrings.

HAVING the agency for several of the largest fisheries in North Carolina, we are prepared to furnish any quantity of NORTH CAROLINA HERRINGS, either Roes, Cut or Family Roe, at lowest prices.

Having recently shipped a large quantity of North Carolina Fish to West Tennessee and Alabama, we take this means of notifying the merchants that their orders will be filled by us at the lowest prices.

ROWLETT & TANNOR,
Commission Merchants,
Petersburg, Va.

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Design ng Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the city's interest while city engineer.

OFFICE—Sullivan Block, corner Second and Madison streets.

☞ Charges reasonable.

J. H. McCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY

For the Benefit of

"THE MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME."

W. W. BOYD, Deputy Grand Master,
Principal Manager.

Established by Act of Legislature of Georgia, passed December 14, 1866. The whole profits devoted to the

RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME OR ROYAL HAVANA.
Drawn Monthly.
Prizes Payable Without Discount.

COMBINATION OR THREE NUMBER SCHEME.
Drawn Daily.
Prizes $5,000 to $1 00.
Single Tickets $1 00. Packages $25 00.
Discount on Prizes 15 per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEME.
Drawn Daily.
Numbers Selected by Purchaser. Prizes, according to amount, paid.

No Discount on Prizes.

☞ All Prizes Cashed at this office.

PAY & CHANDLER, } 197 Main street,
} 15 Jefferson street,
} Key Rock No. 2,
} Memphis.
} Macon, Ga.
} General Agents, Tennessee.

N. B.—The public are respectfully invited to call on the General Agents for Tennessee at their offices as above, where they will receive full particulars respecting this noble charity.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will begin on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867, and end on the Thursday preceding the 4th of July, 1868.

The fee for admission to each regular applicant must be sixteen years of age. There is no prescribed curriculum of studies in this institution. Every student may select the schools he will attend, but in the Academic Department he must attend at least three, unless by leave of the Faculty he be allowed to attend less than three. The method of instruction is by lectures and text books, accompanied by daily examinations. The University is divided into three departments:

I. ACADEMIC.

WM. K. PETERS, A. M., Professor of Latin.
R. L. GILDERSLEEVE, Ph. D., Professor of Greek.
M. SCHELE DE VERE, LL.D., Professor of Modern Languages.
CH. S. VENABLE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
LIEUT. GOLD J. RAINEY, Adjt. Professor of Applied Mathematics.
FRANCIS H. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
M. MAUPIN, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.
*To be appointed September 4.) Professor of Technology and Agricultural Science.
W. H. McGUFFEY, S. D., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy.
GEO. FRED. HOLMES, LL.D., Professor of History, Literature and Rhet

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

SUNDAY, ..... JULY. 21, 1867.

# LOCAL NEWS.

**Arrival and Departure of Trains.**

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

| | ARRIVE. | DEPART. |
|---|---|---|
| Through Express Daily | 12:30 P.M. | 4:15 A.M. |
| Through Mail Daily | 1:00 P.M. | 4:30 P.M. |
| Somerville Accommodation Daily (Sundays excepted) | 9:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |

Ticket office, 274 Main, corner of Second Union street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

| | ARRIVE. | DEPART. |
|---|---|---|
| New Orleans Express | 3:45 A.M. | 10:30 A.M |
| New Orleans Mail | 3:45 P.M. | 4:00 P.M |
| Freight daily, except Sunday | 3:45 P.M. | 4:30 A.M |

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

| | ARRIVE. | DEPART. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 4:00 P.M. | 8:30 A.M |
| Night Express | 8:30 A.M. | 4:00 P.M |

GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, and others, will address the people on the political issues of the day, at the following times and places, to-wit:

Jackson, Wednesday, July 24.
Bolivar, Thursday, July 25.
LaGrange, Friday, July 26.
Somerville, Saturday, July 27.

**HON. J. W. LEFTWICH'S APPOINTMENTS.**

The Hon. Jno. W. Leftwich and others will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places, (commencing at eleven o'clock each day), to-wit:

Mason's Depot, Tipton county, Saturday, July 20th.
Covington, Tipton county, Monday, July 22.
Portersville, Tipton county, Tuesday, July 23.
Cuba, Shelby county, Wednesday, July 24.
Bartlett, Shelby county, Thursday, July 25.
Galloway, Shelby county, Saturday, July 27.

His opponent, the Hon. D. A. Nunn, is respectfully and urgently invited to be present and participate in the discussion.

SAM. P. WALKER,
Chairman Eighth Central Executive Committee.

TO THE COUNTRY PRESS.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE are prepared to furnish a fine quality of printing ink, black and colored, at Eastern prices, for CASH. In ordering, let the kind of press used be stated. tf

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Miller pastor, will preach in this church at the usual hours to-day. Baptism after preaching at night. Sabbath school at nine o'clock a.m. Dr. Jones being absent from the city, the gentlemen's bible class will be taught by the pastor of the church

The damaged stock of clothing, boots and shoes ladies' and gent's furnishing goods, at Mr. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, must be closed out in the next ten days.

Only one week more to attend Elsan's great clearing sale.

Don't forget the old reliable Schwoob Restaurant, No. 18 Adams street, where can be had the best the market can afford. The kitchen and dining room is under the management of the well known caterer, Sam Harmon. Also, a few furnished rooms for rent, with or without board, at a reasonable rate. tf

Cheapest bleached and brown domestics, and boots and shoes at J. H. Lowenstine & Bro's., No. 231 Main street.

Gent's fine linen coats at two dollars and fifty cents, beautiful pants at one dollar and seventy five cents at J. H. Lowenstine & Bro's., No. 231 Main street.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be preaching at the Christian Church, corner Linden and Mulberry streets, this morning at half past ten o'clock and at eight p.m.

Gentlemen, look at those cheap white shirts, undershirts and drawers, socks, etc., at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 213 Main street, all of which must be closed out within the next ten days.

SOMERVILLE BARBECUE.—Let it be borne in mind that the grand barbecue at Somerville will take place on the twenty-seventh, and that General Frank P. Blair has consented to address the people on that occasion. There is a general invitation extended, and the hospitalities of Somerville will extend a welcome to all.

The largest and cheapest stock of Irish linens in the city at Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street. tf.

LEDDIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Young men who desire to fit themselves for the accountant's desk, for the banker's counter, for any and all the varied duties of a commercial life, can find no better facilities than the Tennessee Business College. This institution is complete in all its appointments, and is the best furnished school in the country. Three daily classes in penmanship, affording an excellent opportunity to the youth of the city to improve their chirography.

Five hundred more of those elegant hoop skirts at only one dollar, at Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street.

Fine lawns and choice barege's and mozambiques at twenty cents, at J. H. Lowenstine & Bro's., Clay Building.

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A REVOLUTION.—No more premature decay of the teeth. Sozodont renders them indestructible. Nay, more, it makes enamel as white as Parian marble, and the breath as odoriferous as "the Sweet South breathing o'er banks of violets." Neither the teeth nor the gums can become diseased, if it is used daily. eod

If you will look at the cheap tables at Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street, you will be sure to buy some great bargains. tf

Our stock of dress goods is very large, and must be closed out regardless of cost or value. Give us a call and you will satisfy yourself, at Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street. tf

Fine yard wide bleached domestics at fifteen cents a yard, at Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street. tf

HESPERIAN PILLS.—Sure cure for ague; were never known to fail. The Hesperian Pills are richly sugar coated, pleasant to take, and may be relied on as a sure cure. Price only one dollar at the drug stores. Wm. D'Enich & Co., proprietors, St. Louis, Missouri. 2

Lace points at one fourth their value at Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street. tf

CHANCERY COURT.—The Solicitor having the papers in the case of James vs Epps, will return them to the Chancery office without delay, as they are out without charge and are needed at once by the clerk and master

M. Kraus & Co.'s (No. 213 Main street) damaged stock of dry goods must be sold within the next ten days.

Good calicoes ten cents, at J. H. Lowenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street.

FRANKLIN JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—No better work, nor any at cheaper rates, can be done in Memphis than at the Franklin Job Printing Office, on west Court street. Bills, circulars, cards, posters and handbills are printed with neatness and dispatch. S. Toof, a first class workman, superintends everything and gives entire satisfaction. The Franklin Job Printing Office is well worthy of its full share of public patronage.

MATHIAN ASSOCIATION.—Each member of the Mathian Association will please be at the Baptist Tabernacle this (Sunday) evening, at half past three o'clock.

JACKSON P. CREWS, President.
EDWARD BOURNE, Secretary.

**Official Drawing of the Missouri State Lottery**

CLASS 441, DRAWN JULY 20, 1867.

4, 29, 50, 45, 31, 20, 63, 10, 15, 54, 44, 47, 68.

CLASS 442, DRAWN JULY 20, 1867.

51, 62, 60, 7, 46, 44, 33, 38, 18, 48, 32, 35, 22.

Drawn twice each day. Over $100,000 in prizes paid each day. Prizes are all cash. Tickets cost from twenty five cents to twenty dollars. Call or send for circular.

GEO. W. VAN VOAST, Agent,
20 and 52 Jefferson, 22 Gayoso and 6 Water streets.

Cambric handkerchiefs ten cents, at J. H. Lowenstine & Bros., Clay Building.

Every one who wishes to enjoy himself as in the good old days before the war, should attend the barbecue given by the "Old Folks at Home," on the 25th inst., at Suntyn's station, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The assurance for many, or nearly all, of our readers to know that that urbane gentleman, Colonel John L. Saffarans, Chief Marshal of the Day, assisted by the no less eventemanly and polite Aids, Messrs. John Park, ex-mayor, and John Wilkerson, will do the honors of the occasion, to induce them to attend in masses, confident of a pleasant day in the country. Trains leave the depot according to the schedule as set forth in their advertisement, to which we direct especial attention.

Save money and go to the great clearing sale of dry goods, etc., at Elson's, 297 Main street.

Ladies, look at those cheap domestics and ten-four sheetings at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street. They must be closed out within the next ten days.

CHELSEA BAPTIST CHURCH.—A revival of religion has been in progress in this church for several nights, and much interest is being manifested. After preaching on Friday night, by Rev. A. B. Miller, fifteen persons were received for baptism, who will be baptized at the First Baptist Church to night. Rev. Mr. Caperton will preach at this church (Chelsea) this morning, at the usual hour, but his congregation will worship with the First Church every night. The Rev. Mr. Caperton is a most active and laborious pastor, and we gladly note his success. The daily pastor is often, if not always, more successful than the Sabbath preacher.

Country stores wanting to replenish their stocks will do well by going to Elson's great clearing sale.

Ed. Worsham, 22 Jefferson street, received by last night's mail, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Frank Leslie's, Metropolitan Record, Waverley Magazine, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Field, Turf and Farm, Clipper, Harper's Weekly, Bulletin des Journal, New York Staats Zeitung, Irish Republic, Irish American, Irish People, New York Ledger. Every Saturday, Lady's Friend, Demorest, Harper's Magazine, Frank Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book for August, Nick Nax for August. Give Ed. a call. If Ed. ain't there Cliff will accommodate you.

## PAY YOUR LUCK.

**One Dollar will Make You Comfortable for Life.**

The August and September drawings of the the Southern Asylum attract a large share of attention. The press and people everywhere commend not only the charitable but social and political policy of the institution. There is not anywhere in the South a more valuable plantation than that of Mr. Jones, equally divided by the railroad, within one mile of the State House, at Jackson, Mississippi, and surely there is not a more desirable homestead than that which constitutes the capital prize in the Farmers' Scheme.

Two hundred acres, with fine improvements, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, thirteen miles from Memphis, would do very well for ONE DOLLAR. Try your luck. There are about forty such prizes in the Farmers' Scheme.

Colonel Gallaway's residence, the capital prize in the other August drawing, is known to everybody. It is certainly worth five dollars, and this is all that it will cost its next owner.

## ITEMITAS.

M. H. Reilly, Esq., a well known and worthy citizen, is about to go North on a fortnight visit.

In a little fracas yesterday Tim Hickey smote a man.

John Myers is charged with stealing a pair of derringer pistols from Mr. Partman.

William Troeh is under arrest for stealing sixty-five dollars John from Drummond.

William Curtis is charged with stealing fourteen dollars and a fine gold watch from Mr. Herrick.

Music has rix. One of our bands recently asked thirty-two dollars for playing two pieces.

Zeek Marston, a colored person, is under arrest for making away with his wife's clothes.

Ned Pelser is under arrest for stealing seven dollars and some tobacco from Mr. Brownfield.

Jim Hand is accused of stealing twenty-one dollars from Mr. Hubbard.

Paul Cook is under arrest for stealing sixty dollars from John Custon.

Bill Horn, a negro, is under arrest for stealing a mule from Van Brocklen.

John Robinson is charged with stealing $200 and a suit of clothes from Mr. Hite.

Sam Lewis, a colored man, was arrested for stealing a coop containing two dozen chickens from Lewis Smith.

Ned Stephens stole, it is alleged, half a dozen hams and a barrel of flour from McGhee & Co., on Front Row.

Mike O'Brien is charged with carrying a joke too far. He carried off a barrel of ale from Sam's House, on Jefferson street.

The public entertainment of the Mathian Association on Monday evening in the Tabernacle, on Court street, will be a fine intellectual treat.

A meeting was had, on last Friday night, to organize a new literary and fine art association in this city.

The order proposed in the County Board by Dr. White, for a succinct statement of the finances of the county, was very promptly laid upon the table.

All overseers of the roads of Shelby county are required to report, by October 1st, the condition of the roads under their charge.

Pat Johnson is under arrest for wrongfully taking a trunk containing one hundred dollars worth of goods belonging to Mr. Wm. McGinnis.

The colored boys have started two new base ball clubs. One is called the Brownlow and the other the Ben Butler Club.

The St. George Cricket Club will, on some day next week, play a match with the Crescent city club of New Orleans.

The mackerels seem to have taken up their summer quarters on the old steamer Bostona, and to be keeping bachelor's hall there.

John Harris, a negro, is charged with obtaining five hundred dollars worth of goods from Mr. Ayers by false pretenses.

Sam Harris, a colored man, is under arrest for attempting to set fire to the house of Mr. Simpson on Court street.

Music for the old folks' pic nic will be furnished by the old Memphis brass and string band, under the direction of Professor Andrew Schmitt

John G. Wallace, Esq., a gentleman of sterling integrity, who was formerly engaged in mercantile business here, left last evening for a visit to the North.

O. E. Walters, Esq., is meeting with much success in the introduction of the Hillman school books, and will shortly establish a depot in this city for their sale.

Sears, Smith and Humphrey are to get six thousand dollars from the County Commissioners for making a couple map of Shelby county, showing every tract of one hundred acres or more.

The friends of G P Ware, Esq, think that he was rejected in the Radical convention by preconcerted trickery, and they intend to press his claims for the Sheriffalty when an election for that place comes off.

The county Court House, at Raleigh, has been granted to David Laughlin to keep in it a high school. This was the milk in Dr. White's recent resolutions about a county high school, "et setery," as Artemus Ward would say.

Hack No. 141 was yesterday standing opposite Holt's undertaker store on Main street, when the horses took frights and dashed furiously up the street. At Jefferson street they ran over Gray No. 76, belonging to John Waggener, who was some what hurt, as also was his mule.

Manager Thompson writes that he is meeting with fine success, and will have for the next theatrical season a fuller roll of first class actors and actresses than ever before made their appearance on the boards of the New Memphis Theater.

The City School Board will shortly call a popular election to determine whether two hundred thousand dollars shall be spent for the erection of a large building for a central high school. This seems to mean a little counter to Dr. White's pet project of having a high school at Raleigh.

Somebody intimates that Richards and little Smith were not the only recipients of perquisites when the fare on the street railroad was raised from five to ten cents. Barbour Lewis was pretty lucky. The First National Bank is understood to have regarded his public services in fixing Richards and Smith.

The programme for the Tuesday evening entertainment for the benefit of the widows and orphans promises a more than usually attractive literery treat. The music will be of a high order, and the recitations by some of the most promising young elocutionists in our city, should draw a large attendance, even if the object was not as noble, as certainly as it is.

It is said in excuse for the nomination of Mr. Hamilton, at the Radical convention, that before the meeting the anti Eaton party had applied to eighteen others to accept the nomination, but none of them would consent to run. They went into the meeting without any candidate, and then for the first time the name of Hamilton was proposed.

A man named Joe Campbell is charged with setting fire to the house at the corner of Gayoso and Main streets yesterday morning. It is alleged that Job was seen pouring coal oil on the flames. When first the fire was discovered, half a dozen buckets of water would have extinguished it. On these facts the charges are lowered.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the block on the northwest corner of Gayoso and Main streets. It was the work of an incendiary. Twice before, within a recent period, has the same house been set on fire. This time smoke issued from near the roof. The alarm was given, and the firemen were promptly there, and worked with energy, and the flames were extinguished. Most of the damage was done by water.

The speeches and proceedings in the Radical Convention on Friday night fully justified all that Conservatives have charged in relation to proscription, the stirring up of bad blood, the exciting a war of races. Mr. Davis, the wet nurse of Memphis Radicalism, admitted this publicly. Little Daily, unmindful of his own antecedents, and anxious to secure the colored vote when a wharfmaster has to be chosen, declared no colored man could, and he would not, vote for any man who had been guilty of the infamy of holding or selling slaves. Carter declared that colored men could not, and he had sworn before God that he would not, vote for any man who had been a rebel soldier or a slaveholder or slave trader. This programme will ostracise the great body of Southern white people. It rules out Davis and most of the Southern Radicals. It rules out Beaumont and Butler and Dave Nunn; but the colored governed, they pretty strongly intimated that that was his platform and the platform of the colored voters, that he went with. Radicalism is just now in a quandary.

The vote of Ryder to enforce the collection of State and county taxes for 1862, 1863 and 1864, is justified by the Radical organ on the ground that Shelby county has paid such taxes, and Ryder wanted other counties to do so. This is not so. The State and county taxes in Shelby county had not been paid—not a dollar of such taxes have ever gone in the State treasury. There was a meeting here once to ask General Sherman to issue an order to authorize John H. Bowen to collect such taxes. Mr. Ryder was in favor of such collection. B. F. C. Brooks, Esq., at that meeting, if we remember correctly, spoke strongly against such a pressure upon the people of Shelby county. The meeting refused to ask General Sherman to issue the order. If anybody collected State taxes there is no record of it. If anybody collected county taxes it is unknown. Mr. Ryder's vote to collect those onerous taxes cannot be excused by such a dodge.

Be sure to go to Elson's great clearing sale.

THE LATE W. J. HAWLEY.—At a late meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick's Society, the following resolutions, in reference to the death of W. J. Hawley, Esq., a much respected member of the Society, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Friendly "Sons of St. Patrick Society" has suffered a severe loss in the death of W. J. Hawley, Esq., a most efficient and highly respected member, the mercantile community are deprived of an intelligent and reliable merchant, and the citizens of Memphis of a worthy citizen, who has endeared himself to all who knew him by his sterling qualities and uprightness of character.

*Resolved*, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will, we will keep green in our memories the excellent qualities of our late brother, who is not lost, but gone before.

*Resolved*, That we tender our condolence and sympathy to the widow of the deceased, in her bereavement, and trust that He who has promised to be a husband to the widow, will sustain her in this hour of trial.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions, duly certified, be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and be spread on the minutes of the Society.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be published in the city papers.

W. C. MCCLURE,
T. W. BROWN,
JAMES READY,
Committee.

The last chance to procure bargains, this week only, at Elson's great clearing sale.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—Will convene Monday morning at the usual hour. Monday will be motion day.

## DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS OF OUR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

**Some Very Instructive Scenes from Life.**

**Hunter Successful Over "The Barber" in His Own Board.**

**New Developments Concerning Barbour's Former Life.**

It has often been our duty since its organization, to call attention to the doings and actions of our County Commissioners; and as one new feature after another discovers itself to the wondering public gaze, we sigh in vain to know when the end will come.

A repetition, yesterday, of former actions was varied but a little by some pungent remarks between two of the members of the Board, which remarks, had they been made between gentlemen, under like circumstances, would certainly have led to something more serious than in the present case, although, after a careful review of the circumstances, we are tempted to sanction rather than condemn the course of Dr. White in the matter, who may have had serious doubts about the propriety, under the circumstances, of rendering himself filthy by chastising his assailant, the redoubtable Barbour Lewis, judge, etc., etc.

As our citizens are well aware, there has been for some time a division in the Radical camp—a kind of a fiery family quarrel as to the relative merits of some of its leaders to hold certain offices. So warm and excited has this quarrel become of late, that blows may be expected before long; always provided, that either one of the contending parties will face each other long enough to strike a blow. Well, it seems that some time since, "the Board" voted Judge (God save the mark) Waldran $15 a month to rent a private office to practice law in, while his valuable time should not be required in the Municipal Court. On yesterday Dr. White offered a resolution that a room be furnished to Judge Hunter, for his use, for the which the county should pay, not to exceed $20 per month. The fiery "Barbour" could see no reason why his personal enemy in the Radical split should have any favor shown him by the "Honorable Board," and denounced the resolution as being one that claimed an appropriation of the county funds for an illegal purpose, and called upon the Board to heed well their action before they voted for any such resolution. Mr. Merriman, in his usually concise way, announced himself in favor of Dr. White's resolution, as did also Mein Herr F. A. Louis, while his Honor, Judge Hack, declared in favor of "the Barber" and the law, no correct reason being formed by any who listened to how he came to mix two such ideas in one sentence as being in favor of Chairman Lewis and the law in the premises. As will be seen by a review of the ground, things commenced to assume a sound of thunder towards the chair, and Barbour saw defeat staring him in the face. Like Satan, however, he determined to make one more effort, and secure, if possible, the defeat of Hunter. Leaning upon the back of his dignified belly, assuming a knowing air, and putting on one of his blandest smiles, during which last operation desperation could be seen in his every feature, he spoke again to the resolution of Mr. Wilkinson, Park, I presume, again—the change of grade of Adams street, and called the attention of Judge Hack to a strip of property, and I will hold the city authorities, and all others who may be liable therefor, responsible for all damages to the property owners on the line of said street, in front of said

THE DALIY AVALANCHE
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HENRY HAMPTON, } Editors and Proprietors
R. W. CLONEY, }
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In our new building, No. 22 Jefferson street, near the corner of Main.

## A CURIOUS STORY.

### History of an East Tennessee Boy who Goes to Mexico.

### Becomes a Duke of the First Empire, and Envoy to the United States.

From the Nashville Republican Banner, July 31.]

That some lucky American will one day "turn up trumps" in Mexico—that the genius of enterprise or accident will soon or late conduct a more fortunate or more timely adventurer than Iturbide or Maximilian to successes which they were unable to achieve—that the country will be regenerated by Yankee "push," and Yankee skill, and a Yankee ruler—that it will open itself at last to peaceful immigration, modern improvement and thorough civilization, under the darling impetus of the Yankee, dare devil spirit of "progress," seem to be contingencies but one door removed from the list of certainties, nor very far removed from our present stand point. For that issue of events, however, we can only "wait and see." It is suggestive, pleasing and rather picturesque, and will, I dare say, be romantic enough after it has transpired, and the poets, artists, story tellers, historians and letter writers, have laid their pens and pencils on it. Meanwhile, as we wait and speculate, it may be worth one's idle time to turn backward and retraverse the field which has been gone over; to pluck up an incident or two from out the rubbish and still accumulating ruin of civil war. Allow me to lead the way.

On the 12th of May, 1848, I reached Jalapa with orders for General Lane, who was in command there. My quarters were in the little street Attila, leading from the Plaza, with Madame Mantoux, widow of a Frenchman who had served as a Colonel in the Mexican army. Just opposite was a rather showy dwelling, and a few days after my arrival a most imposing cortege issued thence. On inquiry I learned that the master of the house, Don Elaiza Persidonio Beran, Duke de Perrote under the Empire, Field Marshal of the Republic and Colonel of the Guards during the first dictatorship of Santa Anna, had died and this was his funeral. He had been retired for many years, took no part in the pending war, and left an enormous fortune. When I add that he was born in East Tennessee, that his father and mother were plain people from North Carolina, and that his near relatives are scattered all over this country, you will perhaps be curious to know his history, and how he wandered so far out of the beaten track of his kith and kin, and especially the source of his wealth and titles. I will repeat the facts, as I learned them at the time, very briefly.

Elias P. Bean—for such was the name of this dead old soldier of Mexico—was born near Bean's Station, and never quitted the immediate country round about until he was eighteen years of age. At that epoch in his career he started with his father and brother on a flatboat bound for Natchez, and loaded with whisky. The boat was lost, however, off the Muscle Shoals, and the father and brother concluded to return home, leaving Elias to proceed to the intended destination, where he had relatives. He reached Natchez after many adventures, and was warmly welcomed by his friends there. This was about the year 1797.

During twelve or fifteen months, he spent his time mainly on the river. He was a daring young fellow, fond of adventure and hazard, and soon got into the company of gamblers and horse thieves. He learned to speak both French and Spanish; to cheat at cards; to bully and swindle the Indians; to make love and fight duels. In one of these he had the misfortune to kill his man, and was obliged to fly the "settlement." He did so with a gang of marauders under the famous Captain Nolan, whose name and adventures suggested the story of "the man without a country." Nolan, however, was not a United States officer, and never was at sea in all his life. In fact, this expedition, on which Bean accompanied him, was his last. The party crossed the Mississippi, then the Red river, reached the Texas line, fought two or three battles with the Indians, in one of which Nolan was killed, and was finally, with all its plunder, captured by the Mexicans and carried to San Antonio.

Bean was released after a few months of confinement and given the area of the town as the limit of his prison. He became first apprenticed to a hatter, but being more skillful than his master, soon set up for himself, and grew to be very popular and fashionable. It was his determination, however, to return to the States the very first opportunity, and when he had collected a larger sum of money than he had ever had before, he attempted to escape. But he was pursued, overtaken, made captive again and carried back in disgrace. Two succeeding unsuccessful efforts caused him to be sent to the city of Mexico, whence he was remanded by the Viceroy (it was before the separation from Spain) to the State Prison at Acapulco on the Pacific coast.

Here he lay for five years, most of the time in solitary confinement. The record of his prison life, written by himself, is as interesting as "Picciola." Instead of an herb, however, his companion was a lizzard; and there was no such thing as a woman within the dreary walls that closed upon him. Once he made his escape and was recaptured; once he got up a conspiracy and was about to be shot, when—the commandant needing soldiers to resist an attack of the rebels under Morelos—he got off with his life and was put to military duty on the battlements. Two nights after this he carried the squad with which he was enrolled over to the enemy, making an embrasure behind him, and before day, the garrison was surprised and overcome, and the "cross of Castile was lowered to the eagles of the revolution," as he quaintly expresses it. For this service Morelos made him a Colonel and became his fast friend. He was soon after promoted second in command; and in 1814, five years later, was dispatched to this country as Envoy Extraordinary. He brought with him young Almonte (afterward the distinguished General), who was an illigitimate son of Morelos, and put him to school in New Orleans. Soon after Morelos was made prisoner and executed, and Bean returned to Mexico. In all subsequent revolutions he bore a conspicuous part. Made Minister of War to Iturbide, who made him Duke of Perrote; and when the Empire fell quit the country and got to France. Recalled by Santa Anna, who made him General of the Republic, he once more acquired popularity and influence, married a sister of General Arista, fought very successfully at Vera Cruz, retired in 1840 to Jalapa, and died, as I have described, in May, 1848, rich in years, and Mexican honors and dollars. He was buried without parade, but in a most splendid and ceremonial manner, in the Church of Guadalupe, of the Convent of Corpus Christi.

Bean's history illustrates this old truth, that fortune generally seeks the heroes who have been the most successful in adventurous times. If one of us should start out to follow in his footsteps, the result would most likely be fatal or ridiculous. Perhaps had he been a scheming speculator instead of a reckless dare-devil, he would have lost every turn. But fortune was thrust upon him in spite of himself; and most likely the future conqueror of Mexico—the Napoleon looming up on the Western horizon of the New World—if he be not in his cradle—is some poor devil of an not in his cradle—is some poor devil of an ontcast, playing *monte* and drinking *a guardiente*, or going barefoot and wearing ragged jackets, or riding a mustang and using the lasso, thinking more about to-night's resting place and to-morrow's meal of victuals than the glories that are in store for him, and the realm of which he is to be the coming man."

## THE AUTOMATON HORSE.

### A Wonderful Invention.

The following description of a new invention now on exhibition at the great "show," in Paris, we clip from a private letter published in the Charleston *Courier*, of the 9th:

I was fortunate enough to be present yesterday evening at a private view of this wonderful invention. The throng at the exposition is so dense in the day time that any attempt to work it during exhibition hours was impossible. Through the kindness of M. de M., whose acquaintance I made in 1858, when he was *attache* at Washington, I formed one of fifty persons provided with special permits. On entering, groups of the *Gens Gardes* made me think the Emperor was present, but I did not see him till the middle of the exhibition. I saw, among the curious, Nasmyth, of hammer celebrity, and Whitworth, arm in arm with Howe, of sewing machine notoriety.

The iron horse bears no resemblance to its equine namesake. Imagine a trunk-shaped box about seven feet long, and wide enough for a man to saddle, and about five feet high, the whole concern mounted on five wheels; the wheels are concealed, however, under the machine. It is covered with leather, and has a saddle, only the saddle is very high in front and back, so that there is no chance of being unhorsed. In front is a steering apparatus of the simplest kind—two silk chords—just before the saddle a steel bar, which regulates the speed. If you pull it up, you start the machine; pull it higher you increase the speed; if you depress it, you go gradually slower until the apparatus stops.

The inventro, quite a young man, commenced winding up the machine with what seemed to me to be a crank motion, and as I distinctly heard the click of the rachet, I therefore supposed it was worked by a coil spring, but I have reasons since to think that I was mistaken. I suppose it took two minutes to wind it, when he mounted it, and started it by pulling up the steel bar. It moved gradually off, so that for the first minute I could walk along side of it, but presently it started at the speed of a fast horse, and in a moment more was lost, going round the curve of the circle.

I suppose you know the grand exposition of a series of concentric rings, each one devoted to a peculiar branch of industry. The one the machine was running on was the *Numero Quatre, section del Mecaniques*, and is among the largest, measuring some yards more than an English mile. It seemed to me to be incredible that he should have performed the circuit in two minutes and twelve seconds. A hearty clapping of hands greeted the machine as it came careering on, and gradually stopping without any apparent trouble.

I noticed the Emperor, generally taciturn, loud in his applause, clapping his hands as lustily as I did, and I was assured by M. de M. that he had never seen his Majesty on any occasion before show the least sign of commendation. The inventor then said that he would put it up to its speed, but to do that he must give the machine a start. He then wheeled round, and just like a jockey starting a horse, got it up to its maximum; as he passed us he seemed to be flying. The circuit was made in fifty seconds. A new salvo of applause met him as he brought the machine to where the Emperor was standing, and must say I felt some just emotion when the Emperor took the Legion of Honor from his button hole and placed it on the young inventor's breast.

M. told me that its endurance, if I may use the term, was extraordinary; that at its highest speed it would keep on going for four hours. I was led to believe that the mechanical power was secondary in it, and that a galvanic battery was the real motive power. It is rumored that a battery of constantly increasing elements sustains the motion. Anyhow the secret is well kept, the Emperor having, with the inventor, the only knowledge of it. M. also told me that at Vincennes a battery of artillery was to be moved with it instead of horses.

I may add that I saw four persons mount it, and it moved much more rapidly than would a carriage. An interesting experiment was made as to its capability of going over rough country. Several loads of dirt were shot on the floor, and it passed over it with apparent ease. One thing I remarked was that there was a perpendicular play in the wheels, and that as a difficulty was surmounted, one wheel would be higher than the other, whilst the body was on the same plane.

I think that it has been purposely placed in a retired part of the exposition, and I learned this morning that the Secretary of War has had it removed from the exhibition.

The inventor's name is Victor de Nardes.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
Cor. Front and Jefferson.

HAVING purchased the interest of Captain J. W. MANGUM in this establishment, in entering upon the duties as Proprietor, I promise that in the future, as in the past, our table will always be supplied with

THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

While especial attention will be paid to the general comfort of the guests. My aim is to keep

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL OR NONE.

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CAPITOL SALOON,
IN THE REAR OF THE
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THE undersigned will open the above Saloon on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 9 o'clock, A.m., when he will be happy to receive and entertain his friends and the public.

We will at all times keep the finest Wines and Liquors in this country, and among them Old Mariell "Red Seal" Brandy and Rathenelan" Whisky.

GEORGE W. MILLER, Formerly at Commercial Hotel.

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THE C. DEIT ESTABLISHED
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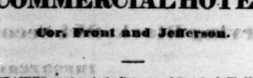

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A STEAM ENGINE, NEARLY NEW.
THREE feet stroke, thirteen inch cylinder, iron bed plate with header, pumps pipes, boiler, fire front, grate bars, and steam stack complete.
Also, a five (5) horse power tie engine and boiler complete at an figures. Inquire of
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NORTHEAST corner Main and Morgan streets, St. Louis Missouri; No. 46 South Canal street, Chicago, Illinois.
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H. M. AMES.

## RAILROADS.

### CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 7, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

**Louisville and Nashville Express**

Leaves every day at 4 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

**Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.**

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday, night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Louisville and Ohio railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

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SAM R. JONES, General Superintendent.

### Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

TRAINS leave daily, as follows (city time): Through Express 6:10 a.m.; Through Mail, 6:10, p.m.; Somerville accommodation, daily, except Sunday, at 3:40 p.m. Trains arrive as follows: Through Express, 10:35 p.m.; Through Mail, 1:40 p.m.; somerville accommodation, except Sunday, 9:10 a.m.

Express connects at Grand Junction with afternoon train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, Meridian, etc.

At Corinth, for Okolona, Columbus, Mss., Mobile, Ala., etc.

At Decatur, for Athens, Ala., Pulaski, Columbia, Nashville, etc.

At Chattanooga, trains connect for same points as by express train. Baggage checked through.

For tickets, and further information, apply at the office, corner Main and South Court street.

W. J. HOWE, General Superintendent.
A. A. BARNES, General Ticket Agent.
S. H. BUCK, Passenger Agent

## MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. SHARPE. M. C. KING.
SHARPE & KING,
DEALERS IN
PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVES
*Stratton Self-Generating Gas Light,*
No. 330 Second Street, near Union,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Stove and Gas Light Company, for the Sale of District and County Rights.

Every article sold by us made to perform as represented or money refunded on return of article. Articles sent to any part the State.

LOUISA CHURCH,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
*Shampooning and Hair Cutting,*
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
French Perfumery, Brushes, Combs,
AND ALL KINDS OF TOILET ARTICLES,
No. 56 Court Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR attention given to Ladies' Hair Dressing by Lou. Church. Consultations on diseases of the Hair given free of charge.

Notice.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
EIGHTH DISTRICT TENNESSEE.
MEMPHIS, June 25, 1867

THE duties on Distilled Spirits, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, and Special Taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, are now due and payable to the undersigned, at his office, in the Custom House, Memphis.

Parties failing to pay the same before the 1st day of July, will be reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as delinquents, and subjected to the penalties imposed by law.

ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, Collector.

MULLER & FASSMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 20 Jefferson Street,
Between Main and Front sts., MEMPHIS, TENN.

An assortment of Boots and Shoes for gents' wear constantly on hand. Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order. Repairing neatly done.

OWEN SMITH,
UNDERTAKER,

DEALER IN METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS
And Manufacturer of
WOODEN AND ROSEWOOD COFFINS
Of all kinds.
No. 368 Northeast corner Second and Second Streets,
MEMPHIS, Tenn.
All orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.
W. H. SELDEN, Virginia. J. W. ILLIAMS, Jr., Memphis. R. F. KNOX, Virginia.

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & Co.,
LUMBER DEALERS,
NO. 174 MADISON STREET,
ON THE BAYOU, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Commission Merchants and Contractors will find it to interest to give us a call. We keep all kinds of
Lumber, Shingles, Laths Etc.

WM. ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL, G. L. DENNISON, A. S. McNEAR.
ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails and Castings,
Iron Steel Tackle Blocks,
Horse Shoes, Boat Spikes,
French Window Glass,
Garden Seed, Feed Cutters,
Belting and racking Horse Powers,
Reaping, Mowing and Threshing Machines,
And everything pertaining to the HARDWARE and AGRICULTURAL TRADE, at their old stand,
No. 312 Front Street, Corner of Monroe,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

TRUDEAU & DUKE,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, DIAMOND GOODS,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
GOLD CHAINS, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES,
Corner Second and Madison Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

N.B.—Memphis MEAN TIME accurately taken by the ONLY OBSERVATORY in the city.

IMPORTED CIGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARTAGAS, | INTIMIDAD, |
| PRINCE WALES, | PALMITO, |
| CABARGO, | UPMAN, |
| ROSARITO, | FIGARO, |
| MODELO, | EL MANCO |
| HONRADEZ CIGARETTOS. | |

THE above brands Imported Cigars in stock and for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL At Overton Hotel Smoker's Emporium.

For Lease or Sale.
SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the Hernando road, only one quarter of a mile from corporation line. These lots offer the most desirable localities in the suburbs, combining nearly all facilities of living in the city; enjoying pure air, and avoiding payment of city taxes. Apply to
JOHN DONOVAN,
Clerk's Office, Greenlaw

Notice.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
EIGHTH DISTRICT TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, July 12, 1867

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL LIST, including Income, special Taxes on Business and Professions, etc., etc., for this District, has been returned by the United States Assessor to me for collection; and all persons are notified that taxes are now due, and if not paid by the 31st instant a penalty and additional costs will accrue thereon.

Payment may be made to me at my office, over the First National Bank, No. 14 Madison street, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, Collector.

Just Received.
50 CASES CLARET.
50 CASES SHERRY,
50 CASES PORT,
50 BARRELS WHISKY,
XX MADISON ALE, (exclusive agents.)
For sale low to close consignment.
VERSEY & CARTWRIGHT,
Main st., cor. Overton House.

## HOTELS.

### Buena Vista Springs, 1867.

THIS justly celebrated Watering Place, situated within five miles (by a good road) of the beautiful City of Russellville, Logan county, Ky., on the Louisville and Memphis railroad, will be open for the season on the 1st day of May next. The public is respectfully solicited to visit these Springs.

Abundant and comfortable conveyance always ready for passengers from Russellville to the Springs, to close connection with the day trains. Passengers leaving Louisville by the morning train can rest at the Springs. Those leaving Memphis by the evening train may have comfortable sleeping cars in Russellville and dine at the Springs next day.

The Hotel building contains nearly fifty family rooms, besides many single chambers. The grounds are highly improved and the most picturesque in the state. Fine bunting and good fishing in the vicinity.

The proprietor pledges himself that their table shall be unsurpassed in the State, fully maintaining the world wide reputation of Kentucky as abundant and good living, generous and flowing hospitality.

Very favorable terms allowed families desiring to avoid the heat and dust of the cities during the coming summer months.

Pendleton, Russellville, Ky. PANKEY & HODGES, Proprietors.
jy11-6t

GRENADA HOUSE,
GRENADA, MISS.
R. W. PETEET, : : : Proprietor.

THIS most excellent Hotel is now in complete order and ready for accommodation of guests. Being large and commodious, it is well fitted for the liberal patronage heretofore extended by those whose fortune it has been to have ever stopped at the Grenada House. Well furnished and officered, it cannot fail to give satisfaction to all its numerous guests.

Its Tables are Kept in the Best Style

And furnished with all that the market of a fruitful country affords.

FOR A COUNTRY RETREAT IT IS UNEXCELLED

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Transient Board | $2 00 per day. |
| Regular Board | 20 00 per month |
| Day Board | 25 00 per month |

R. W. PETEET, Proprietor.

Worsham House.

OWING to the decline in provisions from war prices, raising my own vegetables, the general economical arrangement of the house, and close personal attention to business, I am enabled to accommodate

Transient Guests at $3 per day, and
Day Boarders at $35 per month.

Feeling desirous that my friends and the traveling public should have the advantage of any deduction that can be made in their favor, I will simply say that my Table and general hotel accommodations shall always be first class, and attention to guests equal to any hotel in the South.

C. B. GALLOWAY, Proprietor.

RALEIGH SPRINGS.
FRANKLIN HOUSE.

HAVING made additions to the above House, and secured other conveniences and comfortable rooms in connection therewith, the undersigned will open the same

On the 13th Day of May Next,

For the accommodation of the public generally, and parties may desire to reside in the immediate vicinity of the healing virtue of the justly famed RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS.

Every effort will be made to render pleasant and beneficial the sojourn of every visitor, and the season bids fair to be gay and lively. A fine Band of Music has been engaged and will be at all times in attendance.

A SPACIOUS BALL ROOM has been provide together with every facility for the enjoyment of boarders.

Taylor's Daily OMNIBUS LINE will connect with Ohio railroad trains at BARLETT STATION, seven miles from Memphis and two miles west of Raleigh.

Visitors can be accommodated and daily conveyed to and from the Springs without delay.

The invaluable properties of these mineral waters are too well known to the public to require further commendation. Those made in testimony would be presented if the deserved reputation of the RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS could be augmented.

R. HARRY COLEMAN, Proprietor.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Summit of Lookout Mountain.

THIS favorite summer resort will be opened for the accommodation of guests

ON THE 15th DAY OF MAY NEXT.

THE Proprietors desire to add to their patrons and parties desirous of spending the summer months in this elegant and historical region, that they have spared no pains in fitting up in great expense for their accommodation telegraph offices, billiard rooms and all healthful amusements usually found at this class of summer resorts, while the table will be supplied with the best the market affords, comparing favorably with the best hotels in the country.

Persons desirous of obtaining further information will address COOPER & JAMES, Chattanooga.

Columbus (Ga.) Sun, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Selma (Ala.) Times, and New Orleans (La.) Picayune, copy and send bill to Proprietors, at Chattanooga.

IUKA SPRINGS HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE
ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS.

A new House with forty rooms has been added to the large Hotel, with all its conveniences.

Billiard Tables, Ten-pin Alleys, Bath Rooms, Swings, Etc.,

Good health, the best Water in the world, superb music, magnificent ball room, fine hunting and fishing, and every inducement for pleasure and comfort.

115 miles east of Memphis, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

With two daily trains, telegraph, etc. Rooms can be engaged of T. J. CRAPP & CO., No. 264 Main street, Memphis, or PATTERSON, WRIGHT & CO., Proprietors.

Yellow Sulphur Springs,

THIS pleasant WATERING PLACE, on the summit of the Alleghany, four miles from Chesapeake Depot, Virginia and Tennessee railroad, is now prepared to receive visitors.

Hacks will be ready on each arrival of the train, to convey passengers over a smooth road to the Springs.

Invalids will find a first class hotel, kept by Mr. Wilson at the depot, should they desire rest before going to the Springs.

These Springs are on the direct stage line from Christiansburg Depot to new River White, and via the Salt Pond to Salt Sulphur Springs.

Board, $2 per day, $12 per week, and $50 for four weeks.
PROPRIETORS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
W. A. HURD, of New Orleans.
W. P. CORBETT, of Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
PROPRIETORS.

FRIENDS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO
PATRONIZE THIS ESTABLISHMENT
ALL facilities offered by other houses can be found in it. Fare equal.
Telegraphic Communication
Can be held with any section of the country from the Hotel office.
1867. 1867.

THE CAYCE SPRINGS PLACE

THIS picturesque, romantic and popular Southern resort is now open to invalids and pleasure seekers, after thorough improvements and additions. The qualities and properties of the various MINERAL and FREE STONE SPRINGS on "CAYCE," are ESTABLISHED AS EQUAL to any on the west side of the mountains.

Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of each train at Thompson's Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, to carry visitors and baggage to the Springs without delay.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boarding per day | $2 0 |
| Boarding per week | 12 0 |
| Children and servants half price. Twenty per cent. deducted for families. | |
| Quarters free on terms. Baggage as usual. | |

BENJAMIN F. CAYCE, Proprietor,
Thompson's Station P. O.

Allegheny Springs, Montgomery Co., Virginia.

THIS celebrated Watering Place having undergone thorough repairs, and been furnished throughout in every department with entirely new and first class furniture, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June.

The reputation of this water is so extensive and so firmly established that it is useless to enumerate the particular diseases for which it is a specific. The proprietors have endeavored to make it as attractive as any Watering Place in the mountains of Virginia.

Comfortable coaches will meet each train at Shansville for the conveyance of passengers to the Springs. The resident partner will be located in the management by a gentleman of experience, and no pains spared to render visitors comfortable.

C. A. CALLHOUN, Agent.
J. D. HARMAN. R. G. MAYO

ROCKBRIDGE BATHS,
Rockbridge County, Virginia.

Open on July 1, 1867.

PASSENGERS by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at Goshen depot, thence ride or stage along a wild romantic mountain road, lands them at the Baths.

Ball Room, Billiard and Bowling Saloons are upon the premises.

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water, also the use of the Bath, free of charge to guests.

Terms $2 per day; $10 per month.
R. G. MAYO,
Acting Partner of Harman & Mayo.
J. FULTON TOMPKINS, Superintendent.

From the West and South, leave Bonnack's Depot, Tuscumbia and Virginia railroad.

To All Whom It May Concern.
AT the August term of the County Court I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of Elijah Brooks, deceased. All interested parties can be present and contest my application if they see proper.
J. Mc. BROOKS.

## LEGAL.

### Notice.

BY virtue of the terms of a deed of trust, executed to me by Marcus J. Wright, on the 1st day of January, 1866, to secure certain debts therein specified, which deed of trust is of record in Shelby county, Tenn., in Book No. 87, page 1, &c., I will, on the 1st day of July, 1867, at the hour of 12 m., in front of the Court House door, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following property to-wit: Lot No. 4, in block 61, on the north side of Jefferson street, and on the west side of Lauderdale street, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., commencing at the northwest corner of lot No. 4, in block 61, on the Marvin street, thence northwardly with the east side of Marvin street, 50 feet 4 inches, thence eastwardly and parallel with Jefferson street to the bayou, thence southwardly with said bayou about 75 feet 4 inches to the south east corner of lot No. 4, thence with the south line of lot No. 4 westwardly 204 feet to the beginning, being 61 of lot No. 4, and 204 feet of lot No. 3, in block 61, South Memphis. The title is believed to be good, but I convey only as trustee.

VIRGIL R. WADDELL, Trustee.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Henry Hahn, deceased, at the May term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

C. W. HERAL, Administrator, No. 70 Front street.

Administration.

At the April term of the County Court, I obtained letters of administration on the estate of HENRY M. SWEENEY, deceased. All creditors of the estate are notified to file their claims, properly certified, with the undersigned, on or before the second Monday in April, 1868.

VIRGINIA LOWRANCE, Administratrix.

Insolvent Notice.

THE insolvency of the estate of John Baum, deceased, having been declared by me to the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of said court, on or before the 5th day of November, 1867, or they will be forever barred.

ELENOR BAUM, Administratrix of John Baum, deceased

Attachment.

R. R. Poindexter vs. William Jones.

THE plaintiff, on affidavit that the defendant is indebted to him, and has removed out of the county privately, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, has obtained an original attachment before Ben Sherrod, a Justice of the Peace for Tipton county, State of Tennessee, against the defendant, returnable before me, the said Ben Sherrod, J. P., on the first Monday in August next, and the same having been levied on defendant's property: It is ordered that the defendant appear before me at my office on Mason's Depot, on the fourth Monday in August next, to defend said attachment suit, or it will be proceeded with as prayed; it is further ordered that this notice be published in the Memphis Weekly Avalanche for four successive weeks. Given under my hand this 8th day of July, 1867.

B. SHERROD, Justice of the Peace.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee.

No. 1639—Jacob Toman et al., vs. John Hallum, administrator of T. W. Matthews, deceased, et al. Creditor's Bill.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant James H. Matthews, a resident of the State of Mississippi, and non-resident of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein, at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in August, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill or the same will be taken for confessed, as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy—Attest. AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, Deputy C. & M.
FINLAY & KELLAR, Sols. for complainants.

## UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. SMITH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
METALLIC BURIAL CASES
AND CASKETS,
No. 70 Monroe Street, Memphis, Tenn.

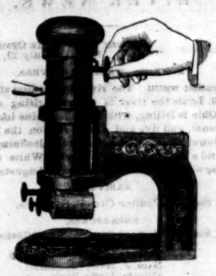
UNDERTAKERS in the cities and towns contiguous to Memphis will always find at this establishment all styles of articles in this line, in as great variety as can be found in the city and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

R. D. CAFFERY, W. R. CORNELIUS

McCAFFERY & CORNELIUS,
From Nashville, Tennessee,
GENERAL UNDERTAKERS
No. 317 Second Street, near Monroe,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HUDSON'S PATENT



R. H. Singleton, Sole Southern Agt. Postoffice Building, Nashville, Tenn.
RIBBON HAND STAMP.
Agents Wanted. Send for Circular.

'HUETTE'S BUCHU.'
HUETTE'S
Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu
Is a safe, certain and Specific Remedy for
GRAVEL, GLEET, GONORRHEA,
Mucous Discharges, Incontinence of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Glands, Inflammation of the Bladder, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nephritis, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and the organs connected with them. It will effectually remove all weaknesses and indisposition arising from excesses—restoring the system to health and vigor.
Persons suffering with any of the diseases of the Urinary Organs, should not be without our valuable Extract, which we warrant as the BEST preparation of BUCHU made, being prepared in the most scientific manner, from the purest and fresh est ingredients.
PREPARED BY
P. I. HUETTE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Southwest Corner Main and Monroe Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WATCHES! DIAMONDS!
SOLID GOLD
Watches, Chains, Rings,
Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Rings,
Thimbles, Buttons, Keys, Etc.
SOLID SILVER
Watches, Pitchers, Goblets,
Spoons, Forks, Ladles.
IN fact everything in the Silver line, from a Thimble to a
SOLID TEA SERVICE,
AT MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.'S,
No. 275 Main street.
Our Stock is New, Fine, Elegant.

HERE IT IS.

WE venture the assertion that we have, without exception THE FINEST TEAS,
YOUNG HYSON, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER,
OOLONG AND JAPAN,
THE BEST NEW CHEESE
AND THE LIGHTEST CRACKERS IN THE CITY.
FINNIE BUCKHANIA CHAPMAN
No Main street.

TO THE TRADE.

I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE MERchants and Dealers in
Ale and Lager Beer,
To my Superior Quality of this Beverage,
Which I can furnish at any part of the City or Railroad Depot FREE OF CHARGE, having made extensive Summer arrangements in this branch of my business. I would also call their attention to my fine stock of
LIQUORS,
Consisting of pure Robinson County Whisky, Bourbon Whisky Rye Whisky. Together with a complete stock of BAR STORES.
JACOB STRINKURL,
230 Third street, Library building,
apr6-3m North of Post Office

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!

HAVING received a fine assortment of Annalize, Brazil Pebble and Scotch Pebble Spectacles, I invite the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country to come and examine my stock. Having had many years experience as an Optician, I flatter myself to suit any one in need of glasses. All goods warranted.
J. GUMBINGER,
No. 217 1-2 Main St., under the Worsham House.
Certificates of prominent Physicians and citizens of Memphis who have examined and used my Pebbles, can be seen.

## INSURANCE

KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
161 Broadway, New York.

Assets : [1867] $2,450,000

No extra charge for travel to, or residence in any part of the civilized settlements of the United States or Europe.

Liberal inducements offered to parties desiring to effect Assurance on their Lives in this Company.

Policies issued from $500 to $25,000 on the different plans in use.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary. ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
General State Agents, No. 4 Jefferson street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Planter's Insurance Company.
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 22.
T. F. KENTON, Esq., Assistant Secretary:
I have recently heard that some of the Agents of this Company were also Agents for the National Horse Insurance Company, of Louisville, Ky., and have connected my name with it. You will discontinue at once as agents of this Company who are agents for the National Horse Insurance Company.
I have nothing prejudicial to that Company, but I am not now, nor have I at any time had any connection with it.
Respectfully,
N. B. FORREST,
President Planter's Insurance Company.

A CARD.
To my old Friends in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

HAVING accepted a permanent Agency for the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, I would respectfully ask the attention of my old friends to that Institution as a safe, reliable and reliable medium through which they may secure their families against want in the event of death, or themselves from an impoverished old age, in case of all success in life.

Mr. M. Orr is associated with me, and is hereby commended to public confidence. Our office is at No. 42 Madison street, (Jones' Block), DeSoto Block, where we shall be happy to impart any needed information to those desiring Life Insurance.
J. E. McMAHON.

THE ST. LOUIS
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Assets, April 1st, over.... $1,500,000.
D. A. JANUARY, President. JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-Pres't.
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary. WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Ag't
DIRECTORS.

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